The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa. OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

HOFFMAN & SKEESE,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealers in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap. Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
STER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS. &C
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

The Muses' Bower.

[Original.]

A Defence.

BY J. W. WELCH.

Oh! they tell me, Mr. Printer,
There's a rumor now afloat,
That the JOURNAL'S yearling poet
Certain verses never wrote;
So a consciencious public
On my "Poems" darkly frown,
And a hundred brainless voices
Loudly bellow, "kick him down."

Yes, they say the pearly glimmer
That illumes the classic mind,
Never did the dark recesses
Of my stupid nature find;
Consequently, "AN IMPOSTOR,"
They have branded me full soon,
And presented me a ticket
To oblivion's land of gloom.

Now, let calumny's foul leader
Come from out his loathsome cave,
And in truth's benignant waters
His inhuman spirit lave;
In the columns of the JOURNAL
We will fight the battle through,
And perhaps his education
Can my untaught pen subdue.

Oh! the light of education
Is most potent I admit,
And I would its golden flashes
O'er my darkened mind did flit;
And I know the real scholar,
Who possesses common sense,
Would not dare to stain his manhood
By denouncing my defence.

But the person I'm describing
Is the self-important fool;
He who thinks all useful knowledge
Is obtained at Normal School;
Oh! my paper-collar'd stripling,
With your lasting gaiters shod,
Don't compare your education
With the priceless gift of God.

When I wrote those humble poems
No pretentions did I make,
On the wings of parenzied fancy
My departure far to take;
I but wrote the modest effort
Of a mind unskilled in art;
'Twas dictated by the impulse
Of a warm and guileless heart.

The Story-Teller.

Doctor Vathek;

– OR, –

AMY MOORE'S ROMANCE.

BY CAPT. CHARLES HOWARD.

CHAPTER I.

THE ACCIDENT.

It was a sunny day in the midst of the "flowery month," and merry picnic people of Swansdown were enjoying themselves in a cool grove, in sight of Oak Hill, Amy Moore's picturesque home.

Amy had driven the spirited little bays to the picnic grounds quite early in the forenoon, to show her golden-haired little brother the sights, and spend several hours among her own friends from the town.

She was the accepted belle of the country five miles around Swansdown, and everybody courted the smiles she had to bestow—smiles such as had never fallen to the lot of beanteous woman.

The day passed pleasantly to Amy. She encountered handsome and dashing Doctor Vathek, who, she knew, would some day ask for the prettiest hand in all the district—hers.

I cannot say that the artless girl loved the doctor, who was fully five years her senior.

He was the only suitor she had ever had.

Intelligent, refined, the master of his honorable profession, and, to all outward manifestations, a true gentleman, there was much about the doctor to captivate the fairer sex.

Amy thought she could love him, but, to tell the truth, reader, she had never tried.

If it were in accordance with the parents' wishes that she should become Mrs. Vathek, she would willingly relinquish him her hand, and try to love him for his sake.

The golden god of day was yet far from the western horizon, when a professional call took Otho Vathek from Amy's side, and a few minutes later, to oblige her boyish brother, the pretty heiress of Oak Hill entered the phæton, and set out for home.

Not far from the grove rushed a turbulent stream, whose steep banks were covered with May grasses and flowers to the very edge.

The precipices were lined with little groups of picnicers, whom Amy could distinguish with the superb glass which she had accepted at the hands of Doctor Vathek.

"Amy, do stop the horses, and let me get that pretty flower for mamma," begged Harry, depositing his already large bunch of flowers in his sister's lap.

"Harry, you have gathered flowers enough alread ," said Amy. "You were quite anxious to go home a few moments since, and now you will never get there, if you stop to pluck every gaudy flower you see."

"But just this once," pleaded the boy, bestowing a look upon his sister which she could not resist. "Amy, I'm the only little brother you have, and I'll love you more than ever, if you leave me pluck the flower."

A tear glittered beyond Amy's smile, and she gently drew rein.

Harry sprang from the phæton, and ran, with a childish shout, to the group of dandelions. He quickly broke several from their stems, and was returning when a pistol shot smote the mild spring air.

Down the cliff some person was amusing himself with target shooting.

The unexpected report startled the boys, and, suddenly wheeling, for Amy's hands rested lightly upon the lines, they dashed towards the cliff.

The phæton barely missed little Harry!

With pallid face, but still self-possessed, Amy tried to recover the lines, but they were jerked over the dasher before she could touch them, and she settled back into the vehicle, waiting, with a terrible calmness, for the dreadful fate seemingly in store for her.

Rapidly the steeds, blind with fright, neared the cliffs, a hundred feet below which roared the muddy stream over its rocky bed.

Groups of merry people stifled their laughter at her peril, and many buried their faces in their hands, that they might not witness her impending doom.

To attempt to arrest the speed of the infuriated animals seemed death as horrible as a leap from the cliff, but there was one who possessed the nerve requisite for the attempt.

He was a young man, who had quitted the busy city for a few days' real pleasure and quietude in the country, and was comparatively a stranger to the neighborhood.

When he saw Amy's peril, he ran towards the phæton, and intercepted the horses scarce thirty yards from the precipice.

He fearlessly threw himself before them. He grasped the bits, and tugged at them with all his strength. He was knocked beneath the iron hoofs, and murderously trampled, but the horses were brought to bay long enough to permit Amy to spring from the phæton, and seize the lines. Then they were speedily subdued.

Her daring preserver, rendered unconscious by his manifold injuries, was borne to Oak Hill, and a messenger despatched for a surgeon.

Amy paced the eastern veranda of the mansion, that she might not hear the heart rending groans the sufferer sent heavenward, and watching, oh, how anxiously! for Doctor Vathek's face.

At last he came up the lawn, and executed a ceremonious bow when he stepped upon the veranda. He would have said something foreign to his visit, had not Amy pointed to the door beyond which her deliverer lay between life and death.

"*He* needs your immediate attention, doctor," she said, with emphasis, and, as he passed her, she added, with clasped hands, "He saved my life, at the risk of his own, and for the love of Heaven, Otho, save his!"

He said nothing, but passed on, leaving Amy upon the porch waiting his report.

When Otho Vathek bent over the wounded man, he was struck with the handsome face, which, through some unseen Providence, had escaped unmarred.

He felt that Amy Moore would love that face to the entire exclusion of his, and he resolved that such things should not be.

The stranger's wounds were dangerous, but amputation was not necessary.

"She will love him!" murmured the doctor, whilst making his examination. "If I were a woman, I would worship—I would die for such a face And he saved her life, too. He shall not wed her. I will maim him for life, and then, if she wants to wed a man with both legs in the grave, she may do it. Amputation is not necessary, but curse him, it shall be performed.

Thus he informed the young man.

"Doctor Vathek," he said, "amputation is not essential to the preservation of my life. I am a surgeon myself, and can easily see that I need no such operation. I will not submit to it—there! I place myself under your medicine, but not your knives"

Baffled, Otho Vathek walked from the room, promising to return soon with the proper medicines.

A dark cloud sat enthroned upon his face, and he walked past Amy without speaking.

A terrible determination ruled his heart.

Oscar Goldsmith—his new arrival—should die!

CHAPTER II.

THE DRAUGHT OF POISON.

The reaction of nature brought to Oscar Goldsmith the weakness of a babe.

Amy Moore watched untiringly at his couch through the long hours of the nights, and often felt that she loved that pale and emaciated face. He had gained a place in her heart which man had never filled before—which none other than he would ever fill.

One night, as Amy occupied her post of duty, Doctor Vathek called with a bottle of wine, which he said would greatly strengthen his patient.

Amy had discovered the doctor's jealousy, and watched him, as the Indian watches a traitor, for many days.

She knew that some dark plot was deep buried in his heart, and bided her time to defeat it.

When the revengeful physician placed the wine upon the table, she felt that the fearful hour had come.

"Amy," he said, handing her a goblet filled to the brim with the ruby fluid, to allay all suspicion, "while Mr. Goldsmith sleeps, let us drink to his speedy restoration to health."

She took the goblet with a smile, and drank, with a zest that made him frown, the health he proposed.

"Now," said he, "do you, Amy, bring a cloth, and we will moisten the lips of the young man with wine. It will be for his good."

Without replying, the girl rose, and glided from the chamber.

She went no farther than across the threshhold, and applied her eyes to the keyhole.

Doctor Vathek stepped to the table, and drew a tiny phial from an inner pocket.

He bent over the goblet, which he had refilled with wine prior to Amy's departure, and permitted three drops of the contents of the phial to mingle with the ruddy liquor.

A moment later Amy rejoined him.

"Nothing better than my kerchief is at my immediate disposal at this hour," she said, extending her handkerchief, which he accepted.

He quickly saturated a portion of the fabric with the poison, and moved toward the sleeper.

"Otho," said Amy, seizing the goblet, "I am going to take a sip of Oscar's wine. He'll never know it; look?"

An icy chill flitted to Doctor Vathek's heart, and burrowed therein.

He turned, as though pierced by an Ascestian arrow, and with a cry of, "Don't, for God's sake, Amy!" rushed towards the girl.

He reached for the goblet, but the rim had touched Amy's lips, and she dashed it to the floor.

"How strangely it tasted, Otho," she said, staggering towards her arm chair. "It stings my heart! Can this be death—death?"

Thoroughly frightened, Otho Vathek dropped the handkerchief, and sprang to the girl's side.

"Rouse father," she said in whispers; "but tell him not of my condition."

The prisoner rushed from the room.

The door had scarcely closed upon his form, when Amy sprang from the chair, and hid the handkerchief in her bosom.

"Saved!" she murmured, glancing at Oscar Goldsmith, who slumbered unconscious of the tragic scene enacted at his side. "'Tis well, Otho Vathek, that I suspected you. To-morrow, sir, you shall obtain a permanent leave of absence. But hark! they come."

She threw herself upon the chair again, and admirably counterfeited a deathly illness. She freely took the restoratives the hated hands administered, and slowly recovered!

Baffled the second time, Doctor Vathek took his leave, planning another attempt upon his rival's life. He believed that Amy suspected nothing; but yet he could not quite satisfactorily account for the absence of the poisoned handkerchief when he re-entered the sick chamber.

When he called the following morning, he found a physician from a neighboring town in attendance upon his patient, and Amy gently informed him that his further services could be dispensed with.

He became furious, and demanded of the young girl the cause of his abrupt dismissal.

"Miss Moore;" he said, hoarse with smothered passion, "I have been the family physician for years. Why, therefore, I demand, am I dismissed, and a stranger called in my stead? I consider the action an insult, not only to myself, but to the profession.

"Doctor Vathek, by myself was your dismissal brought about," returned Amy, calmly. "And does not this kerchief tell you why?" and she drew the poisoned handkerchief from her bosom, and held it before his vision.

He shrank from the sight aghast.

"I saw you poison the wine," she continued. "I never tasted the liquor; and, Doctor Otho Vathek, villain and poisoner, you are wanted in the prisoner's dock. Ungrateful man! you have attempted the life of one who saved mine—aye, the life of my betrothed; for yesterday I promised to become his bride, as soon as health and strength return to him again. Had he never crossed my path, or had your diabolical plot succeeded, I would have become yours; but Heaven has interposed. Otho Vathek—"

Amy suddenly paused, for Doctor Vathek was gone.

He threw a scowl at her from his gig, and rode away at a terrible speed.

That night Swansdown was minus a physician.

Oscar Goldsmith recovered under the new doctor's hands, and when the leaves of autumn were falling from the hoary trees, he wedded the brave little creature whose fate he had saved, and who, in return, had preserved his.

Doctor Vathek never returned to Swansdown, but should he happen there, he will find his office occupied by Doctor Oscar Goldsmith, and often Oak Hill's phæton is driven up to his door, and two little children, sweet images of Amy, our heroine, spring from the vehicle to greet "papa."

Reading for the Million.

[From the "All-Day City Item."]

The Siamese Twins.

The Autopsy Completed at Last—Dr. Pancoast and Professor Allen Explain Things—Full Report on the Important Subject.

We are at last able to lay the result of the autopsy of the Siamese Twins before our readers.

The following official report of the special meeting of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, held on Wednesday evening, appears in the Philadelphia *Medical Times* of to day.

A special meeting of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia was held at the hall Wednesday evening, February 18, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Commission on the Siamese Twins, Dr. W. S. W. Ruschenberger, United States Navy, in the chair.

The bodies of the Siamese Twins being upon the table, the meeting proceeded to hear the report of DRS. Pancoast and Allen. On behalf of the commission,

DR. PANCOAST STATED

that, the dissection not having been entirely completed their report would be a verbal one, to be followed at some later date by a memoir upon the subject.

Dr. William H. Pancoast said:

Mr. Chairman, and Fellows of the College. Having been requested, as a member of the Commission, to open the discussion this evening, I will say briefly, in reference to this monster, of a symmetrical duplex development, joined as many of the Fellows now know, at the ensiform appendix, and also here at the omphalos or navel, that at the investigation which we made on the first occasion at Mount Airy I made the opening incision of the body on the line for the ligation of the primitive iliac, on the right side; Dr. Allen made the incision on the left. The object was to reach the great vessels,—

THE AORTA AND TWO PRIMITIVE ILIAS,

and to force the injecting material which we use for embalming (chloride of zinc) up the aorta and down the iliacs until it ran from the incisions made in the fingers and toes. It flowed freely through the blood-vessels of Eng, owing to the ossified condition of his arteries; the injection in Chang was, however, not so successful, owing to decomposition in the tissues and blood-vessels. It was necessary to repeat the injecting process several times in order top reserve the body. The arteries of Chang, were found to be very much decomposed—quite rotten, in fact.

In Dunglison's Medical Dictionary we find the scientific name given for the Siamese Twins, in the classification of teratology to be "Xiphopages," and by referring to the admirable article on "Diploteratology," of Dr. G. J. Fisher (published in the Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York for the year 1866,) it will be found that the twins belong to the class of Anacatadidyma. In his classification of double monsters he makes three orders: Order first—Teratacatadidyma; derived from teras, teratos, a "monster," xata, "down," and didumos, "a twin."—Definition—Duplicity, with more or less separation of the cerebro-spinal axis.

FROM ABOVE DOWNWARD.

Order second—Terata-anadidyma, derived from ana, "up" or "above" and didumus, a "twin." Definition—duplicity, with more or less separation, of the cerebro-spinal axis, from below upward, or from the caudal toward the cephalic extremity of the neutral axis. Order third—Terata-an acatadidyma, derived from ana, "above," xata, "down," and didumos, a "twin."—Definition—duplicity, with more or less separation, of both the cephalic and the caudal extremity of the cerebro spinal axis, existing contemporaneously. In this order the monster now before us might be called an Omphelopagus Xiphodidymus.

Thus we have the scientific nomenclature of this monster. Of course, the consideration of greatest interest to the profession, and one of the main reasons why the commission made such exertions to obtain this post mortem, was that the American profession might not be charged with having neglected an effort to obtain an autopsy, which would solve the mystery of their union. The feature of greatest interest is connected with this band—about four inches long, and eight inches in circumference. In addition to this, there are other points of importance in teratology, in regard to the fulfillment of

THE LAW OF HOMOLOGOUS UNION,

in relation to the juncture of the rectimuscles, and the fasciæ of the obliquns and transversails at their point of meeting in the centre of the band. In regard to the position of the hearts, we think their apices present toward each; but we have not opened the thorax. The livers we have found to approximate to each other and to push through the respective peritoneal openings into the band. We extended our incisions to the margin of the band in front. By placing my hand in

THE PERITONEAL CAVITY

of Eng, and my colleague placing his hand in the peritoneal cavity of Chang, we pushed before us processes of peritoneum, which ran on to the median line of the band; and we could feel our fingers in the lower portion of the band, behind the median line, with a distinct layer of peritoneum between them, demonstrating at once the prolongation of the peritoneum into the band, and the complete separation of one peritoneal cavity from the other at this median line. Above that we felt some

TRACES OF VASCULAR CONNECTION

apparently running from one liver to the other. But this we will examine into when we have a better opportunity of carefully dissecting and examining what vascular structures may exist. We also noticed that in turning off the flaps consisting of the anterior walls of the abdomen, the hypogastric arteries, as illustrated by the diagram on the black-board, ran upwards in each body into the band. We lost them in this way, as we think, towards the common umbilicus in the interior inferior surface of the middle of the band.

It is probable that the two hypogastric arteries on each side passed this umbilicus Whether or not there were two umbilical veins, we have not yet been able to decide, nor to answer the question whether the umbilical cord was double or single and composed of the four hypogastric arteries and two umbilical veins, or whether the placenta was single, double, or twin.

We also recognized that the ensiform appendix, as shown in the diagram of each side, was prolonged and united in the middle line. On our later examination we find that there is complete continuity of structure of the cartilages, but

NO TRUE JOINT AT THE MIDDLE LINE,

although it is possible there may be some small synovial sacs further up. The motion is mainly due, as I here demonstrate to you by moving these bodies one upon the other, to the elasticity of the connected ensiform appendices and the intervening fiber-cartilages.

In regard to the vascular connection of the band, we have not yet been able to make so thorough and careful examination as we wished; but still, in throwing colored plaster into the portal circulation of Chang, it has been found to flow through the vessel of the upper part of the band into the portal vessel of Eng. So that the surgical anatomy of the band consists in the skin and fascia which cover it, the two separate peritoneal pouches which meet in the middle,

THE LARGE PERITONEAL POUCH,

the vascular connection, to whatever extent they may exist between the two portal circulations, and the remains of the hypogastric arteries in the lower portion of the band. Thus the main difficulty in any operation for section of the band would seem to be in regard to the peritoneal processes and the portal circulation. The anastomosis which may exist between the internal mammary arteries and the intercostals in the integument in the upper portion of the band, of course would present no difficulty.

I will not venture upon any further remarks as to the surgery of the case, while there are so many distinguished gentlemen present more competent than myself to give an opinion. At the same time, operations on the peritoneum may not be considered so hazardous in this day, when ovariotomy, gastrotomy, and even Cæsarian section are so often performed. The peritoneum pouches themselves would

NOT PRESENT SO GREAT A DIFFICULTY

as might be anticipated, under pressure and acupuncture, by which the sensitiveness of the structure might be so altered as to permit of a section. I was informed at Mount Airy that in Paris a surgeon had made the experiment of applying pressure upon the band, and it was reported the twins had fainted in consequence I could not ascertain, however, whether this was from fright, design, or actual pain.

As Dr. Hollingsworth is present, it may be proper for me to mention a fact which that gentleman can corroborate, that Eng was the stronger physically and Chang was the stronger mentally. The same difference was observed in their characters. Chang was more irritable than Eng, especially since an attack of paralysis with which he had been afflicted—this being in the side next to Eng. The latter had not only to bear with the irritability of his associate, but also to support one-half his weight. Among other peculiarities, Chang would sometimes break useful articles, or throw them in the fire.

IN CONCLUSION,

let me say that when I turned up the skin and superficial fascia of the H incision on the posterior part of the band, I was struck with the development and the strength of the abdominal aponeuroses. The fibers arched, interlaced, and developed into a strong fibrous band about a quarter of an inch wide, running around the median line, although there was no actual joint in the cartilage.

Prof. Harrison Allen then made a few remarks, agreeing in the the main with Dr. Pancoast.

[The bodies were then inspected by the audience, and afterward turned so as to expose the posterior part of the band. Further remarks apply to this posterior aspect.)

Dr. Pancoast—While the bodies are being turned, I will take the opportunity of replying to one or two questions which have been asked me. First in regard to the common sensibility of these individuals.

According to the statements we received at Mount Airy, there was a line of common sensibility corresponding to the medium line of the band. Dr. Hollinsworth says that if a pin was stuck into the band at the medium line, both of the twins would feel it distinctly; but that, even at a slight distance to either side, the point of the pin produced an effect only on the twin of that side.

Another question has been asked me as to whether either of them was ever put separately under the influence of an anæsthetic. I answer it by saying that so far as we know it never was attempted, but that when, upon the final occasion, Chang was anæsthetized by death, Eng was for a time unaffected.

The story as told at Mount Airy was that Eng waked up and asked his son, "How is your uncle Chang?" The boy said, "Uncle Chang is cold. Uncle Chang is dead." Then

GREAT EXCITEMENT TOOK PLACE.

Eng commenced crying out immediately, saying to his wife, whom they called in, "My last hour is come," and finally sank away. He was in perfect health when they went to bed.

They had been sitting up in a large double chair made for their accommodation. Eng was smoking his pipe until he became sleepy, and finally said to Chang "We must retire." Chang said that he could not lie down comfortably. I understand that when they went from Chang's house to Eng's house, where they died, it was against the direction of Dr. Hollingsworth; but, with their usual stubbornness, they persisted in riding the distance in an open buggy.

To return to the narartive of the night of their death, after Chang had refused to lie down, they walked about the house for some time, and even went out to the porch and washed their hands and drank some water. It was about one o'clock when they went to bed. Then

CHANG DIED,

sometime between that and morning; his death not producing any immediate impression on Eng. It was only when the latter woke up and inquired about the condition of his brother, that he was at all affected.

As to the question, "What caused Eng's death?" I am not able to tell. The post mortem which has been made does not show the condition of the lungs. Probably the valves of his heart were in a disorganized condition, and probably also the shock upon that weakend organ caused death.

Dr. Allen—In my opinion, Chang died of a cerebral clot. From inquiry at his home, I was led to believe that the lung-symptoms were not due to pneumonia; indeed, were not severe enough to have been so caused. The suddenness of the death, the general atheroma of the arteries, and the fact that there had been previously an attack of cerebral paralysis, all indicated that the death was of cerebral origin.

Eng probably died of fright, as the distended bladder seemed to point to a profound emotional disturbance of the nervous system, the mind remaining clear until stupor came on—a stupor which was probably syncopal. One thing to be settled in the making of our examination was to get the bodies in the best possible position, so that we could judge of the true nature of the band.

Prof. Harrison Allen concluded his remarks as follows:

"As far as the origin of the twin monsters is concerned, I am certainly of those who are not of the opinion that two individuals could get into such an intimate connection by growing together. Certainly the connection is an original one. I believe that the general opinion is now that one Graafian vessicle may have two ova, or one ovum have two nuclei; and these finally may, like the two vitelli of an egg, be closed together, surrounded by the same material, forming a single complete ovum; and thus it may be that the two are included in the same ovum. I think that this will explain also why the sex is always the same—why they are always both male or both female. They are male in twenty or twenty-five per cent. of the cases."

What will be done with the bodies of the Siamese Twins is not yet known. Certainly casts of them ought to be added to the principal Museums of the country.

A Waiting Wife.

A widow of seventy years died in Portsmouth, Mass., the other day, the truth of whose life was stranger than many a fiction. At the age of eighteen she married the choice of her heart, a young sea captain, and after a brief and happy honeymoon he left her for a foreign voyage.—But his ship was never heard from, and doubtless foundered at sea with all on board. The young husband, as he was dressed for sea, on the morning he left home, playfully threw a pair of stockings backward over his head, to test some sailor's charm or other, and they chancing to land on the top of a canopy bedstead, he remarked, "Sarah, let them stay there till I come back." And many and many a long year they have laid there, but, alas! he never returned. But neither love, nor hope, nor expectations ever died out in her faithful heart during all the many years of her lonely pilgrimage. To the last, whenever a door opened, or a step was heard approaching, she turned to see if it might not be he whom she mourned and sought. But he never came again to her; let us hope and trust that she has gone to him. By her desire she was buried in her wedding dress, with white gloves and wedding ring.

Fancy and Reality.

In the morning of life we paint with the brush of fancy our beautiful idea of the future lying out before us—a picture of cloudless skies and brilliant sunshine, of flower-strewn paths and tropic blooms—a picture where joy and love, and friendship and fame stand holding out their beautiful offering, as the central figure of the whole. But how different the pictures painted each day of life by the brush of pitiless reality. Not one picture, but many, for the scenes are ever shifting. The skies are clouded, and the sunshine faded. The flowers are withered, and hide the thorns no longer. Sorrow steps in where joy had stood; hatred takes the place of love; friendship, that we had painted with a beautiful face, takes on the hideous look of treachery. At the eventide of life we gaze at the pictures in the gallery of memory, and comparing the ones that fancy painted with those stamped upon our hearts by the stern realities of life we wonder where fancy got its beautiful false coloring.

A DRY goods merchant of Hartford was asked how he spent his evenings His reply was, "At night I store my mind and during the day I mind my store." He was alive at last accounts.

A FASHIONABLE young lady dropped one of her false eyebrows in a church pew and badly frightened a young man who sat next her who thought it was his moustache.

AN attorney observed to his brother in court that he thought whiskers were unprofessional. "You are right," replied his friend; a lawyer cannot be too barefaced."

IT is singuler that there should be no way of putting a stop to the "girl of the period.

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

Ex-President Baez, of San Domingo, has gone to Washington.

History does not show a parallel to the efforts now making in the West to suppress dram drinking.

A fire in Bryon, Texas, a few days ago, resulted in the destruction of property valued at $130,000; insurance $60,000.

Two German laborers in Slatter's stone quarry, Piqua, Ohio, were instantly killed on Tuesday, by a bank caving in upon them.

The Pension Office is the only one, so far, in which the same number of clerks is allowed as before the new estimates were made.

If Congress was a little more practical and much less experimental in its business, the result would be more satisfactory to the people.

Oysters weighing three pounds and measuring ten inches in length are among the curiosities found at Point Pinallis, near Tampa, Florida.

In Kansas hotels, if you call for a plate of Indian cakes, the waiter puts his hand to the side of his mouth, and sings out: "Modoes for one."

A general hetacomb of mayors is taking place in France. They are changed for merely political considerations, and for electoral purposes.

There is a degree of fine fitness in the name "Warmouth," given to a pet alligatar, just received at Stamford, Connecticut, from New Orleans.

Rhode Island, in spite of its small size, does a good divorce business. Seventeen applications were recently made in one court in a single day.

If the anti-rum crusaders invade New York the ladies are seriously advised to make their first visits to the clubs. That *would* create a sensation.

Rubinstein, the famous pianist, has just adopted a poor Boston girl, paid her expenses to Europe, and undertaken to secure her musical education.

Members of the Catholic Union of New York are preparing for a pilgrimage to Rome and elsewhere. It is proposed to leave not later than the middle of May.

In Germany great complaints are being made as to the constant emigration, which drains the country of its valuable hands, and leaves behind socialists and agitators.

Now we know all about it! The Siamese Twins were Xiphopages of the class of Terata-anacatadidyma, and may be called, for short, Omphelophagus Xiphodidymus.

The present staff of the British Museum embraces about four hundred persons. This patronage, heretofore under the charge of trustees, is to be transferred to the government.

A Georgia girl aided a noble charity at Macon by allowing 300 men to kiss her at twenty-five cents a head. When she got home and washed off the enamel she felt better.

The Banking House of Harshman & Harshman, at Dayton, Ohio, suspended on Tuesday. Their average monthly deposits were about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Hot alum water is a recent suggestion as an insecticide. It will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, chintz bugs, and all crawling pests which invest our houses.

The managers of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada have increased the pay of their brakemen twenty-five per cent. the increase to take effect from the first of the present month.

An Indiana man, with a turn for statistics, calculates that his faithful dog, ten years of age, has cost him $234.25 for hash and $25 for license. The dog is now for sale. Price, ten cents.

Red Wing, Minnesota, says it wants an agricultural implement manufactory, cabinet and furniture manufactory, marble works, glass works, soap factory, cheese factory, and carriage works.

The expenditures of the government for some time past have been so heavy that the Secretary of the Treasury has anticipated the quarterly funds of the Patent Office, and from other sources.

A number of racing caps and much jewelry stored in the Pantechnicon, London, which was burned last Friday, has been recovered from the ruins. One insurance company is said to be crippled.

Wm. E. Sturtevant has been arrested for the murder, at Halifax, Mass., of his uncle and Miss Buckley, and committed to jail. His overcoat, which he said was lost, was found in the dwelling of the murdered family.

An English writer thinks the American early potatoes will come to an end ere long, for as each new variety is claimed to ripen about ten days earlier than any other, the time between planting and digging will soon be used up.

A distinguished New York actor protests against actresses putting so much paint on their faces and arms, because whenever in the progress of the play he has to go through a love scene, or rescue a forlorn damsel, his dress is nearly ruined.

A farmer sent to an Orphan Asylum for a boy that was smart, active, brave, tractable, prompt, industrious, clean, pious, intelligent, good-looking, reserved and modest. The Superintendent wrote back that unfortunately they had only human boys in that institution.

The barque Kate Williams, of Boston, which recently arrived at that port, was attacked by a large whale during her voyage across the Atlantic. The whale struck the vessel on her quarter, damaging her mizzen channels, and probably raising a good sized lump on its own back.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. John Shaw Burdon, who is shortly to be consecrated to be a bishop for North China; and on the Rev. Edward Sargent, on the ground of his eminent service in the mission field in India, and of his contributions to the literature of that country.

Seabrook, N. H, has 396 names on its poll list, and 79 different names. The town is chiefly composed of a very few families. The Eatons come first, numbering 54; Dows, 31; Choses and Browns, each 22; Waltons, 18; Smiths 15; Lockes, 14; Felches 13; Boyds, 11; Southers, Knowleses and Rowes, 11 each; and Beckmans, 10. These 14 families have 272 out of 396 votes.

The Jokers' Budget.

Vot I Like, Und Ton't Like.

BY CHARLES F. ADAMS.

I ton't dink mooch of dose fine shaps
Vot lofe aboudt der schtreet,
Und nefer pays der landlady
For vot dey haf to eat;
Who gifes der tailor notings,
Und makes der laundress vait,
Und haf deir trinks off lager bier
All "put upon der schlate."

I ton't dink mooch off vimmin, too,
Who tink it ish deir "schpeer'
To keep out vine abbearances,
Und live in "Grundy's" fear;
Who dress demselves mit vine array,
To flirt upon der schtreet,
Und leaf deir moders at der tub,
To earn der bread dey eat.

I ton't like men dat feel so pig
Ven dey haf plenty gelt,
Who nefer knew an hour of vant,
Nor hunger efer felt;
Who dinks more off deir horse und dog
As off a man dat's poor,
Und lets der schtarving und der sick
Go hungry vrom der door.

I ton't dink mooch off dem dat holdt
So tight ubon a tollar,
Dat if 'twas only schust alife,
'Twould make it shcream und holler.
Vy ton't dey keep it on der move,
Not hide avay und lock it?
Dey gannot dake it ven dey die:
Der shroud ton't haf a pocket.

I like to see a hand dat's brown,
Und not avraid off vork;
Dat gives to dose vot air in need,
Und nefer tries to schirk;
A man dat meets you mit a schmile,
Und dakes you py der hand,
Schust like dey do vere I vas born,
In mine own vaterland.

Vere bier saloons ton't keep a schlate,
Vere tailors git deir pay,
Und vashervimmin get der schtamps
For vork dey dake avay;
Vere fraulcins schtick righdt to der vork
So schteady as a glock;
Und not go schtrutting droo der schtreets
Schust like a durkey-cock;
Vere blenty und prosperity
Schmile ubon efery hand:
Dat ish de Deutscher's paradise,
Dat ist das Vaterland.

—*Oliver Optic's Magazine.*

A little darkey was recently found setting on the steps of a fashionable house in New York, crying pitifully.

"What's de matter wid you," asked a colored woman.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 4, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and subscribers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

☞ Read new advertisements in to-day's issue.

PARTY PATRONAGE.

The following article, from the Blair County *Radical*, contains sentiments, so frequently expressed by us upon this subject, that we copy it to show our Republican readers that others think as we do upon this matter. We endorse every word of it:

Party organization is the only way of upholding political principles, and party-organization is only rightly and efficiently maintained when everything pertaining to a party is kept within the party. Andrew Jackson meant this when he declared that "to the victors belong the spoils." By the "victors," he meant the successful party, and by the "spoils," the offices and patronage secured to the party by its success. Earnest, fair-minded politicians everywhere so regard a distribution of the honors, emoluments and patronage of their party.

In this county we have politicians who assume by their acts that the party to which they belong and with which they vote, is a mere matter of personal convenience to them; that they can use their party for their own success, and assume no corresponding obligation to render it or those who labor to preserve its organization intact, any return. They assume that when they are upon their party ticket, all that is necessary is to cry "Regular Nomination," "Stick to the Party" and other similar party rallying words, and it becomes the duty of all belonging to their party to support them. There is a refinement of cruelty in demanding such exactions from some party men in this county. Seething a kid in its mother's milk is as nothing compared with it.

Party obligations are reciprocal. The same that is due from a voter is due from an officer—aye, even more from an officer, for to his equally binding party obligations is added the common duty of gratitude, at least when its acknowledgement can be made out of the official favors of his position and without involving the officer-holder in any personal expenditure. We hold that it is the duty of every man chosen to office by his party, to do what he can at all times and in every way to support his party and advance its interests; that the official patronage of an officer chosen by a political party belongs, by party right and common fairness, to his party and its party press, and that no man was ever chosen to official position in this county or elsewhere solely because of his peculiar fitness, personal popularity or superiority over his opponent. Every office-holder is the creation of his party. He secures his nomination by the preference of his more immediate friends and his election through the discipline of his party organization. He is theirs—the representative of his party for the time being, and the obligation of party fealty is not cancelled by his induction into office. Instead, his debt of gratitude begins.

But that party obligation can be broken by officer as well as by voter, and when broken by an officer, and he again submits himself for election, the voter is absolved from his obligation to assist in again placing in position a man who once violated faith with his party. And it is reasonable and right that it should be so. Parties are not made for officers; but officers are made by parties. And when an officer, like the viper in the fable, stabs at the heart of the party which warmed him into position and influence, he should be taught, when the first opportunity occurs at the polls, that if there is to be nothing in the office for his party and the contest is merely between two men, that the other man is the decenter.

☞ The conduct of A. L. Guss, Principal of the Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' School, now under investigation by a Legislative committee, is eliciting a great deal of severe, but just, criticism from the press, of all parties, throughout the State. The evidence produced by the prosecution is of the most horrible character, and shows a depth of depravity seldom reached by the most depraved of the human family. No punishment is too severe for this wretch, if a tithe of the testimony sworn to is true, and we have no cause to doubt a single statement. In this connection, the Pittsburgh *Gazettee* says: "The investigations in progress at Cassville, have disclosed fully that Guss, the Superintendent of the Orphans' school, is one of the most outrageous brutes that we have any knowledge of. He should not be permitted to escape the punishment he deserves. If the law will not reach him,—the statute of limitations being pleaded in his behalf,—there are other means available. Sometimes the punishment of a criminal without the usual forms of law may be justified on the basis of the higher law."—*Tyrone Herald.*

☞ Hon. John Scott administered a fitting rebuke to the applicants for the position made vacant by the death of Hon. H. B. Swoope. He advised them to wait until after the funeral. Many had made application for the appointment before it was positively known that Mr. Swoope was dead.—*Clarion Republican.*

SENATOR SCOTT AND FORNEY'S PRESS.

We have frequently noticed that their is a studied effort on the part of the Philadelphia *Press*, to misrepresent Senator Scott. Heretofore Mr. Scott has taken no notice of the uncalled for efforts of Col. Forney to misrepresent him, but on Friday last, he rose in his place in the Senate, as we learn from the *Press*, and made the following personal explanation in regard to the ungenerous conduct to that paper:

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, rose to a personal explanation, and sent to the clerk's desk a copy of the Lebanon *Courier*, of Pennsylvania, from which was read a statement that he [Mr. Scott] took sides with the contractionists on the financial question, giving as a reason that he believed it to be the only means of bringing about specie payments, and that it would tend to reduce wages, so as to enable our manufacturers to compete successfully with those of foreign countries. He said the article was founded upon one in the Philadelphia *Press* of February 21, which he also had read. He said both these extracts reached him this morning from various portions of Pennsylvania, from those whom he considered his friends, and he believed it to be his duty to correct whatever may be false in these extracts. The paper given as the original authority, the Philadelphia *Press*, claimed to be respectable, and the Lebanon *Courier*, so far as he knew, was a respectable newspaper.—The tone of the articles was such as to carry the idea that they spoke for him and stated his opinions and theories by authority. So far as attacks were confined to misrepresenation and fabrication chiefly of a personal character, he had declined to notice them. So frequently had that been the case, that he had come to the conclusion that the reporter of the Philadelphia *Press* was under orders from his superiors systematically to misrepresent him [Scott.] When he had striven for and secured appropriations, in which the city of Philadelphia was largely interested, he had been represented as neglecting her interests.—When he advocated the expulsion of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. Caldwell] he was represented as defending him. When the books of the Secretary of the Senate showed that he had not drawn the back-pay, the despatches represented that he had. When falsehoods were published as his opinions upon public questions in which the people of his State were largely interested he felt it to be his duty to avail himself of the only means left him of meeting and repelling such assumptions. He had not hesitated to announce that specie payments, in his belief, could not be resumed and could not be maintained under all circumstances. He favored free banking upon United States notes issued through the banks or upon a bond bearing a lower rate of interest than those upon which the present national-bank currency is issued, redeemable by the banks and ultimately by the Government, either in coin or interest-bearing bonds. If he could not secure that he would favor the best free banking that could be secured by a modification of the present national bank law.—To a paper currency, unlimited in amount, irredeemable in anything more valuable in itself when it fell below par, he was opposed, believing it to be injurious to the permanent and best interests of all classes of society. He had never entertained or uttered such a sentiment about the wages of labor as that reported in *The Press* and quoted in the *Courier*. It was a fabrication and a falsehood. With the proprietor of the paper which first gave currency to the falsehood, with the instrument he used to furnish such material for his columns, he could have no controversy, and it was in response to the demands of his constituents that he noticed these unauthorized fabrications of his opinions. He was not likely to be either correctly or fairly reported in the despatches of a paper represented here, with the knowledge of its proprietor, by one who, when speaking of him [Mr. Scott], has been more frequently an eavesdropper and a libeller than an impartial journalist.

☞ "Why is not Guss arrested?" A correspondent of the Pottsville *Standard* furnishes the following answer to this interrogatory:

"The Committee of the Grand Army only very lately became aware of what the testimony of the leading witnesses would be in the case. They knew that some of the parties spreading the reports against Guss were undoubtedly actuated by partizan feeling, therefore it was necessary to establish every fact beyond a question. They find that prosecution for most of the offences charged is barred by the statutes of limitation, and, since, points have been developed upon which a prosecution may be based, the Legislative Committee have had the matter in charge, and are taking the testimony presented by Mr. Guss for his defense. The Grand Army of the Republic Committee has felt that it must not make any mistake by commencing a prosecution on the unsupported word of those who know nothing, and they therefore will wait until all the testimony is in; then you can depend on their acting promptly and decisively."

☞ The members of the Grand Army of the Republic, says the Johnstown *Tribune*, have been requested by the officers of the State Commandery to give expression to their sentiments regarding the Cassville Soldiers' Orphans School scandal, which is now undergoing investigation by the Legislature. Wherever meetings have been held, the indignation expressed was intensely bitter. On Monday evening, posts 1, 3, 151, and 88 of Pittsburgh, met and unanimously adopted the subjoined resolution:

Resolved, That we fully approve and endorse the action of Past Deputy Commander R. B. Beath in the investigation of the charges against Prof. Guss, of the Cassville School, and that we pledge ourselves to stand by him in any measures that will secure the conviction of the said Guss.

☞ The large city daily papers are almost unanimous in their efforts to defeat the Franking Bill authorizing the free exchange of newspapers and the free circulation of county papers in the counties in which they are published. *This is extremely small business.* If these gentlemen, persist in arraying themselves against the interests of the country press we want to know it. We are willing to give them a monopoly of the general news, but we shall see that our readers patronize those that are not selfish enough to strike at their local interests.

☞ We have heretofore entertained rather a favorable opinion of Mr. Webb, member of the House from Bradford, but his proposition to pay weekly newspapers not to exceed $250, and daily papers not to exceed $1,000, for advertising the New Constitution, knocks us into the middle of next week. What sublime statesmanship! How *Webb*-sterian! Ain't he a liberal dog? Hurrah for Webb! We will wager a bucketful of saur-kraut that he is a York Yankee.

News and Notes from Washington.

The Centennial—Shall it be a Success or a Failure, a National Celebration or an International Exposition?—The Boston Collectorship—An Animated Contest—Congressional Energy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1874.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION IN THE U. S. SENATE.

The House bill in reference to the Centennial Exposition was debated in the Senate on Thursday and Friday, and on each occasion there appeared to be a lack of patriotic spirit in reference to the matter. Another cause of opposition or indifference to the success of the Centennial comes from jealousy in reference to the City selected for the celebration, while others are always ready to oppose any measure certain that individuals have advocated. The President is strongly in favor of making the Exposition a success. When of course Charles Sumner is opposed to it. When the House bill came up in the Senate Mr. Sumner moved a substitute, providing that the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence shall be national in its character, and the arrangements shall be left in the hands of the original commissioners. He spoke nearly an hour in opposition to the international feature of the exhibition, and held that it would be improper to make it a world's fair, or to invite the Monarchs and potentates of Europe to join in the Centennial Anniversary of American independence—the birth, in fact, of republicanism. When the scheme was proposed Congress heard nothing in regard to making an international exhibition of the commemoration. The commissioners had departed from the original idea and taken the liberty of making an effort to make it a world's fair. "A national celebration," said the Senator, "is much; an international exhibition is much; but both combined are too much." Mr. Thurman said but one first-rate power had accepted the invitation to participate in the exhibition—Germany. Mr. Ramsey said another first-class power—Sweden—had accepted, and sent up to the clerk's desk a despatch, which was read, stating that the Diet of Sweden had passed appropriations to defray the expenses of commissioners to the exhibition.

Forney's *Press* has made the introduction of this subject in the Senate the occasion for an attack on the Pennsylvania Senators, one of whom called the attention to the course the *Press* was pursuing in reference to the State Senators. The *Press* says that "a bold, young, vigorous Senator would have forced the Centennial bill upon the United Senate yesterday; but Pennsylvania was represented by *Simon Cameron, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations*, and it passed over! If Senator Scott is afraid to interpose to save us, will not a Senator from another State, who cares for the Centennial, step in and rescue Pennsylvania and the nation from this utter shame? Our Washington correspondent telegraphs a humiliating picture."

On former occasions the *Press* had misrepresented Senator Scott, and its articles, under the impression that the statements of that paper were correct, were copied into other journals in Pennsylvania. On Friday Mr. Scott sent to the desk to be read an extract from the Lebanon (Pa.) *Courier* commenting on his position on the finances as a contractionist, which the article said would result in reducing the wages of the laboring classes of Pennsylvania to that of the paupers of Europe. He also sent to the desk to be read an extract from a Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* of February 21, also commenting on his financial position, and which, he said, was the authority for the article in the Lebanon *Courier*. Mr. S. then said the dispatch in question misrepresented his position. The *Courier* he believed to be a respectable paper; and the other paper professed to be respectable. He then said that the *Press* had repeatedly misrepresented him, and that he could come to no other conclusion than that its reporter here was under instructions from home to make these misrepresentations. He then said that he was not in favor of immediate specie resumption, or of naming a day of resumption, although he favored no more issues of unredeemable paper currency. He had taken such position which he thought would retain the wages of labor at their present rate with no decrease in the value of the currency. He (Mr. S.) departed for this once from the rule of his life which was to pass unnoticed slander and live it down. In reference to the correspondent of this paper his conduct toward him (Mr. S.) had proved that he was more frequently an eavesdropper and a libeller than an impartial journalist.

Now it is well known that the Pennsylvania Senators are as true as steel in reference to the success of the Centennial Exposition, and it is unfair to attack them for the mere purpose of gratifying personal feelings.

The Centennial will be a success, beyond doubt. The President, on Wednesday, in transmitting the report of the Centennial Commission to Congress, forwarded a brief message, in which he says it seems fitting that the one hundreth anniversary of our independence should be marked by an event that will display to the world the groth and progress of a nation devoted to freedom and to the pursuit of fame, fortune and honors by the lowest citizens as well as the highest. A failure in this enterprise would be deplorable. Success can be assured by rousing public opinion to the importance of the occasion. To secure this end, in his judgment, Congressional legislation is necessary to make the exposition both national and international.

Congress and the country will respond, in the proper spirit to this sentiment, and the Centennial will be a success.

FIGHT OVER THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

There has been a most animated contest over the appointment of a Collector of Customs for the port of Boston. Judge Russell has sent in his resignation, whether voluntarily or otherwise it does not appear, and a young politician, who has engineered Gen. Butler's elections for a year or two past was nominated by the President for the place through the influence of Mr. Butler and Mr. Hooper, Members of the House from Massachusetts, and Mr. Boutwell of the Senate. The nomination was no sooner announced than a fierce opposition sprung up, and a violent war has been waged between Ben. Butler and those who oppose the nomination. There are no charges against Mr. Simmons, either in reference to his private character or his official integrity. But he is a friend of Butler and runs Butler's elections, and if not checked, will ran him into the gubernatorial chair, thence into the Senate, and possibly up to the White House, and "that's what's the matter."

On Thursday after the House adjourned and Mr. Butler hurried home and took his dinner in haste, after while he ordered his carriage, and starting at 7 o'clock drove till 10 o'clock next morning, during which time he called upon each Senator in succession at their rooms and urged their votes for Simmons. Those whom he did not find at home were interviewed next day in the Senate Chamber. At the close of the debate on the Centennial, the Senate, on Friday evening, went into Executive Session and took up the Simmons nomination. A number of animated speeches were made, after which a vote was taken, resulting in 30 yeas, and 16 nays.

The contest has been one of the sharpest that ever occurred among officials here over an appointment. Butler and his friends are elated, and the opposition are somewhat demoralized over the result.

CONGRESSIONAL ENERGY.

Congress has put through a large amount of business during the week. The naval and some other appropriation bills have passed both branches and received the President's signature. The spirit of economy and retrenchment shows no abatement, and the pruning knife is applied wherever necessary in the interests of a rigid economy. The Indian appropriation will be reduced about $2,000,000 and the Committee recommend a reduction of the Indian Agencies The army will be reduced to 25,000. N. H. P.

Our New York Letter.

Adulterations—Whiskey—Grain—The Canals—The Literary Emporium—The Latest Swindle.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1874.

ADULTERATIONS.

There is trouble in the minds of the people, for adulteration in its worst form has been discovered. The father of the family, as he poured the rich syrup over his buckwheats at breakfast, and gave of the same to the wife of his bosom and the child of his heart, little dreamed that he was giving them poison and a most disgusting poison at that. For behold you, it has been discovered that the elegant, beautiful, delicious-looking syrup, known as the "Golden Drip," is made of what? Why, of rags, and muriatic acid! The rags of commerce, the common rags from the paper mills, are taken by the skillful chemist and treated with muriatic acid, and from the result this golden drip syrup is made. Imagine the horror which attended this discovery! Rags from Turkey, from the backs of the leprosy-stricken people of the Bosporus—rags from the backs of the filthy lazzaroni of Italy, and rag seven from the mummies of Egypt, sweltered through a chemical process, and coming on our tables as Golden Drip! Half the stomaches in New York turned as they saw the syrup cup on their tables, and in the restaurants the orders buckwheats and syrup were lessened a half.

The fact is adulterations and frauds enter more or less into everything that is used in the great cities, particularly in this. Our butter is larded, our genuine Havana cigars are made of the vilest Connecticut tobacco, our milk is watered and chalked, and when we die the plate on our coffiin is plated. This world is given to shame—let us hope the next world will be genuine. It is that thought that sustains me.

THE WHISKEY BUSINESS.

With the revival of religious interest in the city, comes, naturally, a revival of feeling in favor of temperance. The drinking saloons continue to multiply, and they are now reported by the Excise Commissioners at 7,322, being nearly one for 136 of the population. There is no street, no square, without them. In the upper part of the city they are fitted up in the most costly style, to attract the attention of the wealth guzzlers, whose patronage they desire, while in the lower part of the city the saloons are stripped of everything except what is absolutely necessary to handle the liquid damnation. Down in Water street, and in fact all the streets on the lower end of the Island, there will be a dozen bucket-shops in every square. Bucket-shops are stores where the bulk of the trade is by the pint, quart, or half gallon. You will see in any one of them long processions of the little boys and girls, half-clad, barefooted, and with scarcely clothing enough on them to hide their nakedness, and half starved, going up to the counters with tin buckets for liquor, for their drunken fathers and mothers. The temperance movement now being inaugurated proposes to

DEAL WITH THE POOR.

The temperance organization will appoint Committees, who will labor with poor men who are addicted to the use of liquor. They intend to take these men by the hand, to furnish warm and well lighted rooms to which they may resort, and where they will be furnished coffee, tea, and plenty of good reading matter. It is expected that each man once weaned from the use of liquors will see such a difference in the way of living, that he will become a postle of temperance among his fellows. They expect in this way to organize a working temperance army, taken from the liquor shops, and compel the closing of the bars by withdrawing their trade. The movement has been inaugurated, and

SUCCESS HAS ATTENDED IT.

The workers have discovered that the laboring man, living in a close, cheerless, cold room, goes to the bar room because it is light and warm, and of course once there he drinks. The reformers give him a lighter, better, warmer, cosier place of resort, and he his glad to avail himself of it. And he brings his wife and children, and they have a good time. Music is furnished, pipes, tobacco, coffee and tea, free to all, with a sandwich or such a matter to eat. The movement is telling, and has made a positive impression. Let it go on.

THE GRAIN TRADE

continues to excite attention. The fact is the facilities for handling grain at this point, are ludicrously deficient, and the cost is absurdly great, which cost is borne of course by the producer in the interior. But additional terminal facilities will not relieve the overburdened farmer. The country wants cheaper freights, and cheaper freights can only be had by increasing the efficiency of the canal system. Let me impress it upon every farmer who reads these lines that to him the canal is his only protection against the rapacity of the railroad. So long as canals are operated the railroads cannot combine to extort. But to make them effective, they must, every one of them, be enlarged. The Erie Canal ought to be enlarged so as to pass a lake vessel, and all tolls should be taken off. The great Wabash Canal should be enlarged and extended to St. Louis, and the entire canal system revived and strengthened. Oh, ye Grangers! take hold of this matter. You have power to do it, and not only for your sake but for the sake of the feeding millions of the east who want cheap bread, give us the relief.

NEW YORK AS A LITERARY EMPORIUM.

Several years since the prediction was made that New York was destined eventually to become the literary emporium of America, instead of Boston, as Edinburg instead of London is that of Great Britain. And already the partial fulfillment of this prediction is claimed, a large amount of the literary capital of Boston having been shifted to New York, and more being expected speedily to follow its course, according to the gossip of literary circles. The absorption of *Our Young Folks* by a New York magazine, and the recent transfer of the *Atlantic*, give evidence to these beliefs and predictions. The truth of the matter is, New York has always shown greater liberality to the literary talent than Boston, and hence it naturally seeks a market there. New York magazines employ the pens of almost all the leading authors of the present era. Her dailies, weeklies and monthlies have the largest circulation of any in America, and probably in the world. Writers with established reputations send their contributions thither, knowing that they will there bring the highest price, and they who have reputations to establish follow their example in the gratifying belief that a too rigid criticism will not annihilate their crude efforts, but view them with cheering encouragement. Literary capital, too, will eventually gravitate towards the centre, where its advantages are greatest for investment and increase, and hence all indications point towards the future New York as the leading cosmopolitan emporium of literature of the elightened world.

A NEW VILLAINY.

Is there any limit to human credulity? The mock auctions in this city have been so effectually exposed that the rogues were compelled to resort to new dodges. The dodge was forthcoming as soon as it was needed.—Here is the way they work it:

SCENE—A small room on Nassau or Ann streets. Auctioneer with case of jewelry—crowd of persons, consisting of honest innocents and confederates. Enter, old man, in a dirty suit of clothes, with a woeful face, that looks as though no food had entered it for a week.

"What do you want?" queries the auctioneer of old poverty.

Slowly the wretched old man pulls from his pocket a watch and says he wants it sold.

"How did you get this watch?" demands the auctioneer.

"I am from Wisconsin," answers the old man, humbly. "I am here in New York prosecuting a suit for the recovery of some property, and am out of funds and want to raise enough to get home. I have seen better days."

Auctioneer—Are you aware of the fact that this is a first class, double-cased, English-lever, chronometer balance, jeweled in top and bottom, gold watch, worth at least $150?

Old Man—I paid $175 for it in Montreal, four years ago, when I could afford such a watch.

Auctioneer—Don't let me sell your watch, old man. Don't do it. Take it to some pawn broker, and pawn it; any of them will advance you $200 upon it, and you can send for it when you get home. It will be sacrificed here—it will indeed.

Old man—It don't matter. All I want is to get home—and—die. It doesn't matter to me whether I get what it is worth or not.

"Very good. I will sell it, but it is a shame. How much do I hear for this watch?"

A capper starts it at $25, and up it goes to $30, $40, $50, or $60, when it is struck off.—The money is paid to the auctioneer, who gives it, less his commission, 10 per cent., to the old man, who thanks him tearfully, and goes slowly and sadly out. Then the auctioneer closes the sale for the day, that he may get rid of the people, so as to open in an hour with a new lot of victims in whose, presence the aged Wisconsin man and the auctioneer go through the old farce again. It is needless to say that the purchaser of the gold English lever, jeweled watch, finds himself stuck with an oriode bogus ticker that would be dear at three dollars a bushel. In one den in Ann street the thing is played twenty times a day.

There are other things in the way of cute villainy which I will show up in my next.

PIETRO.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 28, 1874.

On Monday a communication was received from Wm. H. Dimmick, who, we stated in our last, was arrested on Saturday, for complicity in the Bank swindle, offering his resignation as a member. Objections were made to the acceptance, of the resignation inasmuch as it would forestall the action of an investigating committee, the Speaker, however, decided that the House had no power to refuse to accept the resignation of any member who saw fit to resign, and ordered the issuing of the writ for a new election in the district composed of the counties of Wayne and Pike. The writ issued to-day and the election will be held on the 24th of March. If Mr. Dimmick had not taken this action the report of the Committee would in all probability have had embodied in it a resolution of expulsion. It is thought this Committee will report on Tuesday next, when all questions propounded by the public will be fully answered, about one hundred and sixty witnesses have been examined up to the present time, among them all the members of the House.

ADVERTISING NEW CONSTITUTION.

A bill regulating the manner of paying the expenses of advertising the New Constitution is pending in the House. The bill provides that the papers which advertised by the direction of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall present their bills verified by affidavit, and shall be at their regular rate of advertising and no payment shall be made for more than four insertions. And the claims of the papers which published without the order and direction of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, but in acceptance of the terms offered by the Constitutional Convention, when verified by affidavit shall also be paid, but no more shall be allowed in any such case than the amount of two cents for each copy of the said Constitution published in the largest edition of the respective papers. An amendment is also pending to the effect that no weekly paper shall receive more than $250 and no daily paper more than $1000 for publishing this instrument.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

Mr. Cressler, of Luzerne, has introduced into the House, a bill providing for the decrease of the Social Evil, and the licensing of Houses of Prostitution in this Commonwealth. It provides for a hospital for the diseased, which is to be supported by a tax levied on all houses of Prostitution, and individual prostitutes having a license, etc., substantially embodying the law now in vogue in St. Louis. The bill was reported from the Committee to-day, without amendment. Mr. Cressler, it is said, has in preparation a big speech on the subject.

CURRENT LEGISLATION.

Senator Albright has introduced a supplement to the legal holiday act as follows: That nothing in the act shall prevent the making, demanding, or protesting of any promissory note, draft, check or bill of exchange falling due on the Monday observed as a holiday, on the day upon which such bill of exchange, draft, check or promissory note shall be due. The bill fixing the salaries of members at $1000 for a session of one hundred days and $10 per day for an extra session not exceeding fifty days has passed the Senate. Mr. Rutan offered an amendment which was agreed to, that this bill do not go into effect until the 31st of December 1874. This leaves the salary of the present Legislature to be fixed in the general appropriation bill. Next week the Senate will consider the corporation bill.

HOUSE LEGISLATION.

The following bills have passed the House on first reading: An act to provide for submitting questions of fact to the court in the trial of civil cases. This bill provides for the dispensing with juries in the trial of certain civil cases. The judgment rendered by the court, however, to be subject to appeal on a writ of error as in other cases.

An act fixing the standard weight for bark. This bill was introduced in the interest of Tanners and fixes the weight for a cord of chestnut oak, white oak, and hemlock at 2,000 pounds, and red oak at 2,500 pounds.

An act compelling railroad officials to place watchmen at crossings, and fixing the penalty for non-compliance with this act at imprisonment not less than two years and a fine not less than $2,000, or both, said fine to be paid to the family of the person killed or injured. The following reached second reading:

An act requiring Judges of the Courts to file written opinions and the Judges of the Supreme Court to designate such of their opinions as they may deem necessary for publication.

An act to provide for the collection of debts against non-resident debtors.

An act relating to the payment of costs in cases of felony, and an act regulating the collection of taxes. When these acts become laws we will inform your readers as to their provisions.

DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

In some portions of the State, Justices of the Peace have neglected or refused to take the oath prescribed by New Constitution within 30 days after the adoption of that instrument, and elections are being held to supply the presumed vacancies, caused by that neglect. The law does not recognize a vacancy in such cases and the incumbent holds office until his term expires. The Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth will refuse to issue commissions to persons elected under the mistaken idea that they are to fill such presumed vacancies.

LEGISLATIVE REUNION.

On Thursday, the surviving members of the Legislature prior to 1850 held their re-union in the Hall of Representatives. A reception took place at the Kirkwood Hotel in the evening. Only three invited guests were present, Governors Pollock, Curtin and Hartranft. The whole affair was quite a success. The next re-union will be held in 1876. MAT.

Miscellaneous News Items.

New Hampshire is tapping her maples.

The confering of new hats is said to be the Cardinal idea in Rome just now.

"Ladies, please shut the door," is the legend which Indianapolis saloon front doors now bear.

Cincinnati is short just 42,629 hogs. She killed and cut up that many more last year than this.

Out West it is getting to be qute common for husbands to seek divorces by reason of cruel treatment.

Over a million and a half more money is required to complete the Boston burnt district improvements.

The foreshadowed strike of the locomotive engineers is no reassuring prospect for spring tourists and peripatetics.

The great question in England at present is, Why didn't Tennyson write an ode for the late royal wedding at St. Petersburg?

A Chicago clergyman has just delivered a lecture on "The True Gentleman." That is dealing with the subject at long range.

Chicago having refused a hall to the Woodhull, now regards itself as the most fastidious and sternly puritanical city in the country.

An Illinois paper speaks of one "William Yeager, *nee* conductor on the Northwestern Railway." Now, was William born a conductor?

All the Fall River factories are running on fullest time, and business matters in general in that city are regaining their anti-panic condition.

An enterprising New Yorker has recently undertaken to supply daily rations to the pet cats of that city, and is driving a thriving business.

That the amount asked of the country by the federal administration to cover deficiencies is less than $3,000,000, is much better than was expected.

In a section of Wetzel county, West Virginia, about thirty miles square, a newspaper of any kind never appears. There's hope for that section.

The spirit of reform almost invariably carries with it a dash of bigotry, and sometimes the dash of bigotry becomes the most conspicuous of the two.

The all-absorbing issue at Hartford, Conn., just now—the capital question having been happily solved—is: Who first said, "Poeta nascitur, non fit?"

The American consul at Marseilles is engaged about the preliminaries to the establishment of a line of steamers direct between New York and that port.

A citizen of Mississippi has laid claim to the ownership of nearly one-half of the city of Richmond, Va. If he gains the suit he will be worth more than $10,000,000.

A movement is on foot in New York city for organizing a social company with a view to living in tents somewhere on Long Island next summer. The intent is good.

No use in drinking yourself of death in Wisconsin now. The Graham law is to be repealed and your heirs can't recover a cent from the man who sells you the whiskey.

Clippings from State Exchanges.

The shoemakers of Philadelphia are on a strike.

The Duncansville nail factory has resumed operations.

South Bethlehem's opera house will be rebuilt at once.

They talk of having a woman's war against whisky in Reading.

Several new slate quarries are to be opened in Franklin county.

A Montgomery county farmer sowed wheat as early as the 7th ult.

Rev. Rudolph Kunzer, a Catholic clergyman, died at Bridesburg on the 5th ult.

Coatesville expects to give employment to one hundred and fifty hands in her shoe factory.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis is epidemic among children at Midway, Washington county.

Eight persons were fined $100 each in Mercer county, for violating the local option law.

Most likely the furnace of the Warwick Iron Company, of Pottstown, will be built in the spring.

The measles having gone the rounds in Conneautville, have now taken to the surrounding country.

Across the river Schuylkill, at Phœnixville, in Mount Clare, a fire brick manufactory is talked off.

The new Presbyterian church at Pen field, Clearfield county, will be dedicated on Sunday the 11th inst.

The Smith brothers, late of the Lebanon *News*, will soon start a new daily afternoon paper in Reading.

In the local option town of Hazleton, Luzerne county, liquor is said to be dispensed from seventy bars.

A new fourth-sand well, the Bennett, was struck near Petrolia on the 25th, and is yielding sixty barrels per day.

Miss Jennie Petty is endeavoring to incite the women of Scranton to rise in their might and put down the whiky traiffic.

This in the first time since 1860 that only thirty wells have been in process of drilling through the entire oil region.

Lawrence Piper, *alias* John Baker, nine years old, has had his trial in the Mercer court, for horse theft, and been acquitted.

Henry Foyle was foiled in an attempt at burglary at Gardenville, Bucks county, the other night, by being shot and captured.

Mr. George Knorr has been marine editor of the Philadelphia *North American* for sixty years. He is in his eighty-first year.

A West Chester lady has a piece of the flag which Washington carried on the memorable event of his crossing the Delaware at Trenton.

A man was choked to death in Erie county, last Sunday, by trying to swallow a piece of beef three inches long and one and a half inches broad.

The Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' Investigation.

One Hundred and Fifty Witnesses Examined in Three Days—Testimony of the Defense Mainly of a Negative Character.

[Special dispatch to the Evening Telegraph.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27, 1874.

The Special Committee, of which Senator Anderson, of Allegheny, is chairman, appointed to investigate the charges of licentiousness, preferred against A. L. Guss, of the Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' School, have returned from Huntingdon county, where the Committee held meetings at Cassville and elsewhere on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. They adjourned last night to meet again in Huntingdon on Friday of next week, when the evidence will be closed, and the Committee will make their report.

At this week's meeting of the Committee upwards of one hundred and fifty witnesses were examined on behalf of the defendant, Guss. The testimony was entirely of a negative character, and was aimed to exculpate Guss by the evidence of persons who had never seen him commit the acts complained of. The general impression is that the evidence produced for the prosecution was not shaken in the least.

There are rumors at Huntingdon that extraordinary efforts are being put forth to induce some of the witnesses who testified against Guss at the past meetings of the Committee, to put in retractions at the meeting next week, and that money is being freely used to accomplish this purpose. One pretty straight story is that a girl, whose testimony seriously criminated Guss, has been offered four hundred dollars to go on the stand again and contradict herself. There is rather strong evidence of this.

The closing meetings of the Committee are expected to be very exciting. The people of the county are intensely interested, and feeling runs high. The majority believe Guss guilty, while he has a few friends who stand by him, and say he is a persecuted saint.

Cures all Kinds of Catarrh.

So successful has Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery proven, as a constitutional treatment for Catarrh, when coupled with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, applied locally by the use of Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche (the only method of reaching the upper and back cavities of the head,) that the proprietors of these medicines has long offered a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. The two medicines, with instrument, for $2 by druggists.

A SPECIMEN OUT OF THOUSANDS.

CORTLAND, Ill., April 28, 1873.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir—It is with pleasure I make this statement to you that after taking medicine for twenty years for the Catarrh, I tried your Catarrh Remedy and effected a cure, so that it has not troubled me for two years.

S. WHEFLER.

STEALING OUR THUNDER.

People should beware of those impostors who copy Dr. Pierce's original style of advertising, by offering various sized rewards for cases of Catarrh and other diseases which they cannot cure. Those who do not possess sufficient intelligence to write an original advertisement are not likely to have made great and valuable discoveries in Medicines.

☞ Take Simmons' Liver Regulator; it will remove all unpleasant feelings and make you well. Prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co., Macon, Ga.

☞ Person's Purgative Pills—Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.

Special Notices.

GREAT DISCOVERY! E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

July23-4t.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA —AND— FAMILY LINIMENT.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER.

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Billious Colic, Pain in the bowels or side, we would say, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

July16,1873-1y.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE 19th CENTURY.

Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk-Cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. (The only medicine of the kind in the world.) A substitute for Cod Liver Oil. Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Colds, &c., in a few days, like magic. Price $1 per bottle. Also, Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier, which differs from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. It is purely vegetable, and cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes Pure, Rich Blood. It cures Scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation, and regulates the Bowels. For "General Debility," "Lost Vitality," and "Broken-down Constitutions," I "challenge the 19th Century" to find its equal. Every bottle is worth its weight in gold. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by S. S. SMITH & SON, Druggist,
Sole Agents No. 616 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
DR. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor,
161 Chambers St., New York.

Nov.5,1873-6mos.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, March 4, 1374.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-made and Stolen.

Robins.
Blue birds.
Pay the printer.
Trim your grape vines.
Greased hats are trump.
Our sale bills are nobby.
Sunday was a lovely day.
Urchins indulge in marbles.
"Turnpike sailors" are plenty.
Corner loafers are very numerons.
New clothes were displayed on Sunday.
The jumping rope is coming to the front.
Our devil has a sore hoof and is laid up.
Envelopes a specialty at the JOURNAL office.
Guss' paid pimps get too drunk to fill the bill.
The colored people intend building a new church.
Henry Leister intends running his new hotel himself.
Those were fine steers Shaffner stabled the other day.
"The Song of the Pick" is Dennis O'Rafferty's latest.
A grand success—The Cash System at Henry & Co.'s.
Earl Ogle is the popular clerk in the Johnstown post office.
The East Broad Top R. R. Co. is pushing the tunnels on its road.
"John Brown" comes out grandly when presented by Fred Douglass.
Our friend, T. W. Graffius, esq., has been elected mayor of Tyrone.
The Jennie Carroll Troupe was well received here, and it gave general satisfaction.
James H. Clover intends remaining in the Morrison House during the coming summer.
We copy an article from the Osceola *Reveille* which will be news to many of our citizens.
Col. John P. Linton bought the largest portion of the materials of the Johnstown *Voice*.
The Lewisburg, Centre and Tyrone Railroad appears to be at a stand-still. What's the matter?
"Apples *is* scarce" is the way a Johnstown shopkeeper put it the other day. To us apples "is" good.
If some of our friends, at Mt. Union, would send us local items, we would publish them with pleasure.
Fred Douglass lectured, on "John Brown," at Altoona, on Saturday night. The lecture was well attended.
Johnstown has a saloon for every other inhabitant. At least it seemed so to us, judging from the signs hung out.
Gen. John Williamson and Hon. David Blair represented this county at the late Legislative re-union at Harrisburg.
Huntingdon has her Orphan School scandal, and Altoona and Hollidaysburg, not to be outdone, have cock fights.
Fifty-three persons were received into the Baptist Church, on Sunday evening last, by the right hand of fellowship.
Petriken says they "knocked the bottom out at Cassville." We knew they had reached the bottom at Harrisburg.
Altoona is a poor place to while away the time between the Philadelphia Express and the Fast Line east. We have tried it.
The Johnstown *Voice* was sold out, at Sheriff sale, on Tuesday of last week. We heartily sympathize with our friend Campbell.
The midnight ride of certain conspirators, to Cassville, was a water haul. It may prove a bad investment before it is all over.
We dropped down into Johnstown one day last week, and found Swank, Easly and Hutchinson of the *Tribune* in the best of trim.
Prof. Wickersham put in an appearance, at Cassville, the other day. He is a quiet spectator during the sessions of the Committee.
John Carmon, of this place, died suddenly, on Saturday last, of some throat affection. He had only been prostrated about forty-eight hours.
The Investigating Committee, after a session of two nights and a day at Cassville, and a half a day at this place, adjourned to meet here on next Friday.
One hundred and nine persons have attached themselves to the M. E. Church, in this place, during the religious revival now in progress in that church.
The laugh was on Petriken, the other day, while Col. Thomas was clearing up the Spruce Creek matter. Capt. Douglass might have enlarged upon that subject.
The Logan House certainly is well furnished and heated, but at the hour of midnight it is not the most cheerful place, when you are anxiously awaiting a train.
The communication, in the last *Globe*, from Three Springs, sounds very much like the plea of an attorney (?) for his client. It is a motion in arrest of judgment, eh?
The Johnstown *Tribune* is our authority for the statement that Mr. D. S. Dunham is about to sever his connection with the editorial management of the Altoona *Sun*.
On Sunday last Rev. Mr. Hunter, of the Baptist Church, of this place, baptized fourteen persons, making a total of forty in three weeks. Hundreds witnessed the ceremony.
The report of the operations of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad will be found in another column. The exhibit is pretty good. We suppose it is running a little short at present.
The Police papers, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are full of the Orphan School Scandal. What a lot of gratuitous advertising! If there is anything in notoriety the Professor ought to reap it.
The gayest, wittiest, prettiest and most frolicksome party of ladies we have seen or heard, for many a long day, boarded the train on Tuesday, of last week, and took Conemaugh by storm.
Our friend, Dr. Hinchman, of Cassville, was determined to let the Investigating Committee know that he occasionally visited the JOURNAL office. Come again, Doctor, our latch-string is always out.
The warm sun of Sunday and Monday brought hosts of robins and blue birds. Protect them. The most cruel thing that a man or boy can do is to kill a bird. It ought to be a high crime.
The "darks" who got up and slowly sauntered out during Douglass' lecture, at Altoona, on Saturday night, will not repeat the performance for sometime to come. "Small pots are soon filled."
We are informed that our new carrier has missed a number of our patrons. We are sorry for this, and if they will leave their names at the office, the matter will be corrected as near as lies in our power.
Gen. Williamson made a speech at the Legislative re-union, at Harrisburg, last week, in which he denounced the New Constitution very severely. The General cannot reconcile himself to the new order of things.
They have a railroad man named Baker, in the neighborhood of Spruce Creek, who thinks a man is in good circumstances when he is receiving a dollar and twelve cents a day and boarding himself and maintaining a sick wife.

We hope those indebted to us have not come to the conclusion that we can run our business and live without money? It takes a large sum of money to run our business, and we are not getting it. Come, friends, help us out. [tf

The West Huntingdon schools are taught by Messrs. Sanderson and Foust, and Misses Mary Grim and Ella Shoemaker. We would like to know how they get along without decent black board surface and furniture? It is time some interest were taken in the Common Schools of Huntingdon.

The site of the Eagle Foundry post office, in Tod township, has been changed from its present location to the Foundry, and Mrs. Hannah Turrell appointed postmistress, in place of J. Griffith. It is said this will be a great convenience to the community.

Robert Lott, who has been a faithful servant in the employ of Col. John S. Miller, of the Exchange, for many years, has concluded to retire, and he and his family were entertained by his late employer with a handsome supper on Saturday evening last.

Cassville was the Gibralter upon which the prosecution, in the Guss case, was expected to be dashed to pieces, but Cassville was not equal to the emergency. The hundreds who were to be called faded away and were scattered as chaff before the wind. Cassville only added strength to the prosecution.

If a man can come out of a lecture room just as his train of cars is moving off, thereby giving him to understand that he has a chance of taking a midnight train, two hours later, without swearing, he must be a saint. We tried this the other night at Altoona, and confess that we were not equal to the occasion.

We visited the new school house, in West Huntingdon, a few days ago, and were astonished that it was not built after any of the improved models for school houses. What in the world induced the Board of School Directors to expend so much money without consulting the best models of school architecture?

A charge of bigamy was lodged against Dr. Alleman, of Petersburg, late of Saxton, Bedford county, one day last week. He was committed, to answer, in default of bail. It is alleged that he has one wife at Saxton and another in the neighborhood of Williamsburg, Blair county. We know nothing in regard to the merits of the case.

About one hundred and fifty persons were sworn, in behalf of Guss at Cassville, at the late session of the Committee at that place.—The object was to contradict witnesses and to prove that Guss was a remarkably moral man. It was always done, however, with the reservation that "if the reports concerning him were correct he would be a very unfit man to control the school."

The will of Hon. H. Bucher Swoope was filed and admitted to probate in the office of Register Gray, Pittsburgh, yesterday morning. The will bears the date of 1865, and is witnessed by W. Radebaugh and A. A. Adams, citizensof Clearfield borough. The deceased bequeaths all of his property to his wife, Susanna P. Swoope, and appoints her executrix. He requests that his library be preserved intact, and given to that one of his sons who, in the judgment of his wife, will use it best. The deceased had his life insured for $5,000 in the Penn Mutual Company, of Philadelphia. The will is written by Mr. Swoope's own hand.—*Altoona Tribune, of February 27.*

Josh Billings gives a remarkably just definition of a country newspaper editor: "An editor iz a male being whose bizziness iz to navigate a nuze paper. He writes editorials, grinds out poetry, inserts deths and weddings, sorts out manuskripts, keeps a waste basket, blows up the 'devil,' steals matter, fites other people's battles, sells his paper for a dollar and fifty cents a year, takes white beans and apple sass for pay when he can get it, raizes a large family, works nineteen hours out of every twenty-four, knows no Sunday, gits damned by everybody, and once in a while whipt bi sumbody, lives poor, dies middle-aged and often broken-hearted, leaves no money, and iz rewarded for a life ov toil with a short but free obituary puff in the nuze papers."

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—The annual report of the stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company has just been published. The total receipts in 1873 were $431,107 and the expenses 241,102, giving the net earnings $190,005, being an increase in net earnings in 1873 of $66,170. The opening of communication through to the Cumberland coal region, by way of the Bedford and Bridgeport extension, is looked to as likely to very considerably increase its coal tonnage as well as passenger business. In the past year, which is the first of the through business, it shows a Cumberland coal tonnage of nearly 124,000 tons, and a total coal tonnage of 617,237 tons, against 449,748 tons in 1872, an increase of a little over 35 per cent. We notice in the report, as against the $431,107 of receipts, $281,467 of "extraordinary expenses which have been met by the earnings of the road (after paying interest on first and second mortgages, scrip, etc.,) and by temporary loans, sales of stock, and bills payable." Among the extraordinary expenditures, and which are more or less permanent improvements and fairly chargeable to capital account, are $121,468 for new locomotive and cars, $68,967 for rails, etc., $34,536 for new rails around Saxton, etc., $17,268 for bridges and trestles, $13,548 for cross-ties, $7,561 for station buildings, $9,029 for new machinery for shops and $5,505 for new houses for employees. These expenditures are believed to have been judicious, and show that the policy of progressive improvement adopted by the company some two years ago is continued. The old floating debt of the company of nearly $400,000 has been almost entirely extinguished, and a large portion of the road has been rebuilt. In reference to the consolidated third mortgage bonds of the company, on which interest has been suspended for several years, the report expresses the opinion that a resumption of payment of interest may begin after October 1st next; that is, upon the conversion of the remainder of the overdue and maturing coupons up to and including those falling due at that date—all accruing interest thereafter on said bonds can be regularly paid—so says the report. The second mortgage bonds of the company, amounting to $367,500, mature next year, and arrangements are now making to extend them. Besides its road the company owns about 2,500 acres including some of the best tracts in the region. The business and financial situation of the company are steadily improving. The annual meeting was held on the 4th ult., when the old officers were re-elected.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

TO THE PUBLIC.—*The Huntingdon Car Works.*—In connection with the building of cars, Messrs. Orbison & Co. have added the building of steam boilers of all kinds. They also propose to keep men ready at all times to go to any part of the country, on short notice, to repair boilers, engines, &c. Bridge Bolts, and other kinds of Bolts, of any description, furnished to order at short notice. Also Chains and Castings, of all descriptions, made to order. mch4 2t

Everybody goes to Henry & Co.'s for their family Groceries, because they can buy them there, for cash, cheaper than at any other place in the county.

At M. L. Shaffner's Meat Market, No. 326½ Penn street, is the place to buy a good and cheap piece of beef.

If you would save money, and avoid mistakes, go to Johnston's Drug Store, and be waited upon by a regular physician.

[Original.]

The Song of the Pick.

BY DENNIS O'RAFFERTY.

Assimble, ye sons of the muses,
Bedecked wid yer garlands of roses,
Nor turn up yer swate classic noses
Suspictin some wild Irish thrick;
Let Longfellow sing of Sandalphon,
And Saxe raise a laugh wid his tall fun,
But I'll knock the throtters from all soon
Wid me sowl-shtirrin Song of the Pick.

CHORUS:—Pick, pick, pick,
Let Paddy, whin weary and sick,
Sit down on his ear, and banish despair
Wid O'Rafferty's "Song of the Pick."

Whin fancy, the shprightly young fellow,
Displays hapes of goold bright and yellow,
Dug out of a mountain so mellow,
Wid joy the beholder is sick;
And thin, to thrace out the connection,
Procade in the proper direction,
Go up to O'Dougherty's section
And see the great works of the pick.

CHORUS—Pick, pick, pick,

The sowljeer may boast of the sabre,
The pishtol's unmannerly neighbor;
But shure he's opposed to hard labor,
He'd faint at the sight of a pick;
'Tis aisy to shpout about fightin,
For murther sone paple delight in,
But how his poor sowl it would frighten
To ax him to handle a pick.

CHORUS—Pick, pick, pick,

New railroads its iver creatin,
The sowl of the nation elatin,
The wants of the country its matir,
And who does the diggin, avick?
The Dutchman ye'll find iver ready,
To rinder yer goings unshteady;
But where do ye find honest Paddy?
Why, at the rear ind of a pick.

CHORUS—Pick, pick, pick,

Ah! yis, it's a weapon of power,
At prisent quotations of flour,
And labor cut down to eight hours
A man becomes opulent quick;
Wid granebacks excadingly plinty,
I'll wager a dollar to twinty,
He'll soon buy a tin-dollar shanty.
And sind for "The Song of the Pick."

CHORUS—Pick, pick, pick,

LET US HAVE A NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.—The time has fully come when the people of Huntingdon need a better school house. The old school house on "the hill," that has been doing service for so many years as a public school building, has become too small and unfit for school purposes. It will soon be absolutely necessary either to tear down and build greater, or to refuse school privileges to many of our children. To prove the above by the inexorable logic of *facts*, we respectfully submit the following:

There are enrolled, and actually attending school on "the hill," 495 pupils, distributed in 7 rooms, as follows:

In Primary School,	No. 4,	91 pupils.
" " "	No. 3,	90 "
" " "	No. 2,	70 "
" " "	No. 1,	66 "
" Intermediate School,		68 "
" Grammar "	No. 2,	50 "
" Grammar "	No. 1 and High School, (both seated in one room),	60 "

From the above statement it will be seen that in no room are less than 50 pupils, and in some rooms almost double that number. From it also will readily be inferred the fact that but very few more pupils can possibly be admitted, and not *any* more with justice either to teachers or pupils. What shall be done? Shall we go on for years yet endeavoring to "keep school" under most unfavorable circumstances, or shall we have a first class school building, and a system of Public Schools, well graded, of which Huntingdon may justly be proud? *Let the people answer.*

There is no object that should be so sacred to the heart of any people as the proper education of their children. Indifference in the matter is highly culpable. The parent who is willing to have his children confined six hours daily, in a small, dark, badly furnished, unventilated room, acquiring a hatred for school, regarding it as prison, and sowing the seeds of disease that may hurry them to a premature grave, is still more culpable. Let not the desire to save a few dollars make any of us content with such a state of affairs. The people are generally satisfied if no serious complaints are made of Principal or teachers. *More* than this is desirable. Such facilities are needed as will enable Principal and teachers to make school more attractive to pupils than the street corners or skating pond; so that no longer the pupil goes "dragging his slow length along" to school, but goes with haste and a cheerful heart to a place where he loves to be. To make school thus attractive is entirely possible under favorable circumstances, but almost or quite impossible, where pupils are crowded together in badly-furnished and unattractive rooms. Besides, every school year should close with a public examination to which the patrons of the school and the public should be invited, to learn what advancement the schools are making. It is impossible to make such an examination an entire success now, for the reason that we have no room to accommodate the public. Give us a new and larger house with some accomodations for visitors and public exercises, and the Public Schools of Huntingdon shall be a credit to the place. We believe the people only need the necessity of better school facilities properly brought to their notice to cause them to act, and so we earnestly urge them to consider their highest and best interests and ACT. Let the people speak, and our School Directors must act. The schools of Huntingdon *have* improved much within the last three years, but there is room for still greater improvement. Let us have it.

HOW THEY DO THE THINGS IN HUNTINGDON.—When a friend arrives in town, a purse is raised and a negro is dispatched across the river to the brewery. Heads keep bobbing around the different corners until the negro, with a mysterious looking keg on his shoulder, hoves in sight. The initiated ones then make for the appointed rendezvous, the uninitiated, who have began to "smell a rat," from noticing the long and anxious gazes fixed upon the opposite shore, bide their time and follow the negro. Every man in Huntingdon carries a *spigot* in his clothes and the *thing* is "busted" open quicker than it takes us to tell it. There is generally enough of the good thing to go around,—another "shad scale" is raised, another negro is dispatched, and so the thing goes. No matter what alleyway you enter, empty kegs stare you in the face.—*Osceola Reveille.*

THE marksmen of Huntingdon county are becoming aroused. Two of their number, renowned for their skill in the use of the rifle, have challenged the crack shots of Cambria and Blair to shoot at mark on some day which may be esteemed mutually satisfactory, and we understand the challenge has been accepted. The names of the participants in the affair will be recorded hereafter. It is likely that the shooting will be done at the Summit or Fountain Inn, and a large crowd will doubtless be attracted to the appointed spot to witness the sport. Just at present, Blair county is ahead on the question of the "championship," but we confidently expect that the belt will be wrested from her in this tilt, and it would not astonish us if some Cambria county marksman would walk off with the badge.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

SALE BILLS.—The sale bill season will soon open, and we would remind our readers that we have the largest assortment of display type and cuts in the county, and one of the best job printers in the State. If you want a handsome illustrated sale bill, leave your order at the JOURNAL office. tf.

Henry & Co. are creating a sensation in Alpacas. They have just received a large assortment of beautiful Black Alpacas, which are going off rapidly.

THE cheapest and best place to buy your Groceries, is at Massey's 603 Washington st. All goods are fresh and warranted to give satisfaction. [18-4t

QUICK-SELLING BOOK—AGENT WANTED.—No book of late issue has been so heartily received, and so strongly recommended by the press and those most competent to pass judgment on it, as the Historical Novel, "Old Fort Duquesne;" or "Capt. Jack, the Scout," written by Charles McKnight, Esq., editor of the Pittsburg Illustrated PEOPLES' MONTHLY. Notwithstanding the panicky times, it has already reached its fourth edition, and is running like wilde-fire. It is a genuine, through and through, PENNSYLVANIA book—*live* from cover to cover, with thirty pages of carefully-written Historical Notes. A work of five hundred pages, tinted paper, well illustrated, bevelled boards—all book men say an *honest* work at the price, $2.50—sold only by subscription, or sent to any post paid, on receipt of the price. Captain Jack, the hero, was a veritable border-ranger of Pennsylvania, known all along the frontier, and noted for his daring and recklessness as an Indian tracker and killer. No "sensational" novel, but a sterling library book, full of thrilling adventure and personal exploit. Good Agents are meeting with remarkable success on this book, and a general agent, *on big commission*, for this county, is wanted—one who has had experience and success, and who can work up his territory thoroughly with canvassers. Another Historical Novel, "Simon Girty," by same author, just commenced in PEOPLES' MONTHLY. Yearly subscription, $1 50. Three month's trial of MONTHLY only twenty five cents. Address PEOPLES' MONTHLY Publishing Co., Pittsburgh.

IN MEMORIAM.—At a regular stated meeting of United Brothers' Lodge, No. 176, I. O. O. F., of Pa., held on Saturday evening, February 14th, the undersigned committee was appointed to draft resolutions in memory of our late Brother, Miles Davison, and report at next meeting of the Lodge. We, therefore beg leave to report as follows:

WHEREAS, In the decease of Brother Davison his disconsolate and afflicted wife has lost a kind and affectionate husband, our Lodge a true and efficient member, and the community a good and upright citizen; to this dispensation of Providence we bow in humble submission, and as a testimonial of respect to the memory of our late Brother we offer the following resolutions:

1st. That we deeply sympathize with the widow and relatives of the deceased, and especially do we ask that the blessing of Him who is able to dry up all tears, to pour the balm of consolation into the wounded heart, be extended to her who sorrows most, in this the time of her distress.

2nd. That the lodge room be draped in mourning, and that the members of our lodge wear the usual badge of mourning, for the space of thirty days, as a mark of respect to the memory of our beloved Brother.

3rd. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of our deceased Brother, and that the same be publi-hed in THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL and the *Monitor*.

J. L. McILVAINE,
M. MIDLER.
THOMAS BELL.

A CARD OF THANKS.—HUNTINGDON, Feb. 28, 1874.—*To the Silsby Minstrel Troupe*—GENTLEMEN:—It is with pleasure that the receipt of the sum of One Hundred Dollars, donated by you to the Treasurer of the Ladies' Aid Society, of this borough, is hereby acknowledged.

On behalf of the Society, as well as of those persons in this community whose wants it is the aim of the Society to relieve, we express sincere thanks for this generous gift.

MRS. DAVID BLAIR, Pres.
MRS. J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Treas.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS

For week ending Feb. 28, 1874	7,671
Same time last year	7,680
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	9
Shipped for the year 1873	62,065
Same date last year	72,834
Increase for year 1873	
Decrease	10769

We have an eighty dollar Sewing Machine that we will give to any young lady who will raise us eighty new subscribers that will pay within the year at the rate of $2 per subscriber. Here is a chance. This ought to be done in two or three townships we can name, without much effort. tf.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET of dry White Pine Flooring and Weatherboarding for sale at the Huntingdon Car Works, at low prices for cash. mch4 2t

The latest novelty in Hats and Caps is at Henry & Co.'s., at panic prices.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

FROM THE LOWER END.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—In your paper of the 11th of February, the Report of the Alms-House, is reported, examined, audited and found to be correct, which no doubt is the case, after some little explanation is had. The statement or account sets forth and shows every article bought and sold, which is just what it should do, and just what everybody interested in the affairs of the County expects to find, but for some reason the articles named under item "Deductions" amounting to $2,110.47 do not appear in the general accounts, which show that the $2,110.47 be deducted from the receipts to support the institution leaving $9,516.26 instead of $11,626.73 as the expenses for the year. As the above has been published, I will ask if the articles set forth in the item "Deductions" have not been a source of expense? The purchase of a reaper, threshing machine, paying interest, keeping paupers, making post and rail fence, building meat house, limeing the land, buying cows to feed the inmates, &c., &c., I would like to know why the above articles should not be counted in the expense account? A farm cannot be conducted without the necessary machinery, and if said articles have been bought for the use of the farm, it seems to be all right—and if not sold and still on the farm and belong to the County, take the place of that much cash in the treasury. To make such a statement as is set forth in item "Deductions," seems to be absurd; and further the account shows in the expense of the farm, that Samuel Wilson was paid for burning lime $39.43, and in the item "Deductions" 4,000 bushels lime $160.00, are asked to be deducted from the expense account; if the County paid for lime burning the farm is just worth that much more, and the produce of the farm may be benefited twice as much more than the expenses, and so it is with every article purchased for the purpose of carrying on the operations of the farm. As set forth in the item "Deductions" no one can find fault with such improvements and investments, the difference is the County has property instead of cash. The same as anybody having a farm.

But further the last charge in item "Deductions" is for land sold to Dr. Royer & Co., for $276.00 which amount is added to articles bought and stated as a deduction in favor of expenses. This part of the play seems to be strange, and shows a strange system of bookkeeping, that places goods sold and goods bought under the same head. It is just simply this, the whole amount set forth in item "Deductions" is unnecessary. If the items were all bought and placed on one side and those sold on the other, the result will show, just as it should without any explanations or deductions.

P. P. P.

LOWER END, Feb., 20, 1874.

FROM ORBISONIA.

ORBISONIAS, Vepruarey 30 dimes.

MISHTER TEARPUN:—I dort I wrides nod vor ter CHARNAL dish long dime akain, put yen I sawt dot lasht ledder in ter CHARNAL vrom mine prutter in Timon Walley, I shust dink sorry dot him unt Moterlena gits dot ich, vonce agane, unt Frany sayshChrisley mushit ride von ledder vor ter CHARNAL unt led him no vaut it vas mammy ust doo kure him mit yen he hat dot dings pevore. She saysh olt Orlaty nod ken kure dem dings von pit. Now Mishter Tearpurn, if yer shust dells him vat ter to, I rides him town. Bleash dell him ter ko do ter Bothacairy shob, unt git 3 shticks ov ter long kint, ant 3 shticks ov ter shord kint, unt bound him ride vine, unt ten mixh him mit some Bolekat kreace, unt, as mammy sayd it alwaysh dakes bison ter kill bison, I vood shust mash a vue Potate pugs unt mixh tem along, unt den ven he hash him mixht goot, chust rup him on tem ichey blaces mit a split proom, unt I vaus goen to say, mixh nuff ov dot shtuff to giff some to olt Kuss, put I dink he gits ter ich burty vell skracht oud ov him, gaue he gits true dis inwestegashion, dot ish so.

O, say, Mishter Tearpurn, vaut you dink vas dot mark dot ter Goot man but on Kain. Yer no we reat in ter pook. Some beebles saysh it vaus von dings, unt some beebles saysh it vas anutter dings. Now I dell yer vaut I dinks it vaus; I dinks it vaus von glass (i), unt I chust dink if ter vimmon hat peen so blendy den ash vaut ta vaus now, dot Kain voot chust mate so pat a man ash olt Kuss. Vaut yer dink?

Mr. Tearpurn, dit yer no dot olt Kuss ish gone to haff ter inwestegashion ov dot Orfen Schule on dot Kashwille, nexht Venstay? Ter beeple saysh he trills tem alter dime now; he chust dells tem, "yer musht oll chust say ter same dings," unt I nod no vaut dot ish dill Mishter Voots und Betrikan comesh town. I shpect tav will dell yer do say dot I neffer kished nod enny ov ter pig gals nor noding; yer musht say dot enny vay, unt ten I shpect tay gits yer ter shware dot dot Bope gall, unt dot Hangkuff gall, unt dot Parkley gall vas ter pigest liers dot neffer vas, unt vas bat galls mit ter pig poys. Mishter Betrikin and Voots vill shust dell yer vaut do say and vaut not do say. Olt Kuss saysh he'l shupeny oll ter Pertater pugs in Kass downship do broofe dot he ish von noice chentleman, unt dot he loiks nod to kish ter pig garls, unt saysh dot iff he gomes oud of dish ding noice unt glear, dot he vill make a veasht vor efery Petater pug unt hish vife in Kass downship, unt dot ta vill haff musick unt tancing unt ter pigest dime efer ta hat in Kashwille, dot ish so.

O say, Mishter Tearpurn, dit yer nefer hear noding pout dot boor faler, "Rampler," dot rides vor ter *Glope* paper? Yer no he vaus kowin ofer do dem Purnt houses, in Fuldon koundy. Ma be he gits hish veet vroze. I dell yer von dings I no, Mishter Tearpurn, if he dit git ofer tere ter shickens fints oud burty soon dot ta musht roosht high, dot ish so. Goot py, Mishter Tearpurn. Vrom

CHRISLEY.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH, M. D., Editor. All matter pertaining to this department, should be addressed to P. O. Box 12, Huntingdon, Pa.

History of the Bible; From the Creation of the World to the close of the Apostolic Era; being a full and complete account of the events narrated in the Sacred Scriptures, by William Smith, L. L. D., 1105 pages, 8 vo., 250 engravings and maps. (National Publishing Co., Phila.)

We need say nothing of Dr. Smith as a writer of Biblical literature. His fame extends all over the whole civilized world, and he is everywhere recognised as one of the most conscientious, faithful and competent historians, and one of the most profound classical scholars of the day. All religious denominations accept and endorse his statements, and all watch with eagerness for the appearance of his books. He deals with the facts of Sacred History, and discards all sectarian discussions. He writes for the whole Christian World, and not for any particular denomination. His "Dictionary of the Bible" has had the unprecedented sale of over 250,000 copies in the United States alone.

His master-piece, however, is "The Illustrated History of the Bible," in which he sums up all the results of his profound studies, enriched with the wealth of his great genius as a writer. His book is not ephemeral, but will live as long as the English language is spoken, and will always hold its place as the *great* History of the Bible. It is brilliant in style, profound in thought and research, interesting and entertaining. He carries us from the creation of the World, to the death of St. John, the Evangelist, relating the whole Bible Story, and making plain its connection with contemporaneous events in secular history. He opens to us a wealth of romance, beauty and dramatic interest, which will surprise even the constant readers of the Holy Book, and will enable them to read with increased interest, and derive more pleasure and profit from their reading.

To this magnificent work of Dr. Smith, is added an abridgement of Dean Milman's great History of the Jews. In this we are given a thrilling narrative of the terrible siege of Jerusalem by Titus, and the destruction of the Temple, the dispersion of the Jews, their frantic efforts to regain their Holy City, and their wanderings and persecutions in strange lands. This is a valuable addition to the work, for no one can rightly understand the prophecies relating to the Jews, and the utterances of the Saviour concerning them, unless acquainted with this portion of their history, for it is here that we must seek for the fulfilment of those prophecies.

Every reader of the Bible encounters difficulties in his attempts to comprehend its historical portions, and is compelled to make constant reference to commentaries in order to obtain satisfaction. This volume is designed to remove these difficulties and make plain the history, manners, customs, laws, observances and geography of the Holy Land. The publishers have done good service to the cause of religious literature by the publication of this valuable work. The book will be supplied here by Mr. S. S. Place. It is sold only by Subscription. Agents wanted in every county.

The *Atlantic* for March is as good a number of that sterling periodical as has yet appeared. It opens with Ralph Keeler's remarkable narrative of "Owen Brown's Escape from Harper's Ferry," which will have special interest since the mysterious disappearance of its author, whom it is believed has been murdered on board a Spanish steamer. The story is new to the public, and the more interesting because it revives, with tragic picturesqueness, the mad attempts of the "immortal John Brown." Other papers of marked interest will be found in this number. The Poetry is of a high class. The Essays are upon subjects of scientific and social interest. This magazine and *Every Saturday* have certainly lost nothing by their late change to the "Riverside Press," of Hurd & Houghton. The first chapters of a new story of great power entitled, "Far from the Maddening Crowd," have already been published in *Every Saturday*, which was attributed to George Eliot, but now known to be by Thomas Hardy, who promises to be a new light among novelists. (Hurd & Houghton, Boston.)

Scribner's, for March, opens with a continuation of the "Great South," by an attractive and profusely illustrated paper by Mr. Edward King, on the Mountains of Western North Carolina. These papers have, since their commencement in this magazine, added greatly to its value. They not only describe, but illustrate a portion of our country, about which comparatively little has been known, especially in the North. Mr. Robinson discourses on the Women of the Arabs; and there is an interesting bit of history in the account of the Heiress of Washington: John Stewart Mill is calmly dissected in the paper entitled "Autobiography of an Atheist." This and the history of "The Credit Mobilier" are the most striking contributions to the number. (Scribner & Co., N. Y.)

St. Nicholas, which has been now for five months the joy of the young folks, in its March number introduces to them their great benefactor, Edward Jenner, the inventor of vaccination, which is accompanied by an engraving of his statue, showing how it was then performed. It would be impossible to give a satisfactory description of this number of *St. Nicholas*, which stands without a rival, and improves with each issue. We cannot too highly recommend it to our patrons. (Scribner & Co., N. Y.)

Since the happiness of so many ladies is greatly dependent upon having the latest fashions and styles of dress, it is a wonder that any one should attempt to get along without *Godey's Lady's Book*, which is the authority upon matters of taste and fashion. (L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.)

The Science of Health, for March, is an excellent number. It contains among other useful articles a paper from the pen of Mrs. Elizabeth Dudley on "The Mother's Moulding Work" which discusses a highly important question in an admirable way, and should be read with care by every mother. The magazine is always well filled with useful hygienic suggesstions, and matter of great interest to all. (S. R. Wells, N. Y.)

The Republic discusses dispassionately the most difficult problems of Statesmanship, and continues to advocate a bold and progressive policy upon all public questions—purely Republican in sentiment. It contains an appendix which gives several of the ablest speeches of Congressmen during each month. (Republic Co., Washington.)

Old and New, for March, contains much good reading, some striking poetry, and some reasonable and instructive papers on social subjects. In the introduction Mr. Hale ventures a recommendation, that it should be made the regular business of the churches to conduct, each in its own district, the "out-door poor relief" business. The plan is a possible one, but, with the present conflicting opinions in religious matters we fear the friends of the system would not be able to realize the fulfillment of their plans. If it were possible to arouse the Church of Christ to a realization of its duty in this, perhaps the greatest question of social order, and address itself with vigor to the work of out-door relief, it might be made a remedy for pauperism and crime, especially in crowded cities and towns, and relieve the civil authorities of one of its most knotty and difficult enterprises. There are many good things in *Old and New* that are well worth the reading, and new attractions are constantly being added. (F. B. Perkins, Business Agent, Boston.)

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co

WHOLESALE PRICES.
HUNTINGDON, PA., March 3, 1874.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 25
Extra Flour	7 50
Family Flour	8 00
Red Wheat	1 50
White Wheat	1 55
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	60
Butter	35
Brooms ₰ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₰ pound	30
Beans ₰ bushel	2 00
Beef	6½@7
Cloverseed ₰ 64 pounds	4 70
Corn ₰ bushel on ear	65
Corn shelled	65
Chickens ₰ lb	8
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	1 50
Candles ₰ lb	12½
Cranberries ₰ quart	15
Dried Apples ₰ lb	8
Dried Cherries ₰ lb	6
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	20
Feathers	75
Flaxseed ₰ bushel	1 60
Hops ₰ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	9
Side	9
Hay ₰ ton	14 00
Lard ₰ lb new	11
Large onions ₰ bushel	1 25
Oats	40
Potatoes ₰ bushel new	60
Plaster ₰ ton ground	14 00
Rags	2
Rye	75
Rye Chop ₰ cwt	1 75
Rye Straw ₰ bundle	12
Wool washed	40@45
Wool unwashed	30

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—There was not much demand for beef cattle this morning, and prices, though quotably unchanged, were weak. We quote fair to choice at 6½@6¾c, and common at 4½@5c. A few extra brought 7½@8c. Receipts, 2,500 head.

Sheep attracted very little attention and prices were barely maintained. Sales of fair to choice at 6@7½c and common at 5@5½. Receipts, 6,500 head.

Hogs were steady at $8 50@9 for corn fed. Receipts, 4,500 head.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Gold opened at 112¾, declined to 112⅝, and has since sold at 112¾@112⅝. On gold loans the rates have been 3@3½, and 4 per cent. for carrying. Prime bankers have reduced their rates for sterling bills to 483½@487½ respectively, with business in second hands even lower.

In the money market lenders have to make an effort to fully employ their funds, and this because with the present volume of business and absence of anything like speculation at the stock exchange there is a reduced demand for money. There is little mercantile paper making, and the best names are quoted at 5 to 6½, and are hard to get. Government bonds have been steady. Southern state bonds at the board were dull and a fraction lower.

The stock market was firm during the half hour of business, but was only steady at the first board, and has since been heavy. Proxies for Union Pacific stock are in demand for election purposes, the quotation for them having been ⅛@¼.

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.—Bark is nominal at $35 per ton for No. 1 quercitron. Tanners' bark is nominal.

Clover seed is in better demand, and 500 bushels sold at 8@9¼c. per pound for fair and choice Pennsylvania. Timothy ranges from $3 15@3 25. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 25.

The flour market is steady, with rather more demand from the home consumers. About 3,600 barrels Market street mills, Red Stone, Quaker city mills and Girard mills on secret terms; and 1,500 barrels in lots, including superfine at $5@5 50; extras at $6@6 50; spring wheat extra family at $6 75@7 50; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do do at $7 50@8 25; and high grades at $8 50@10 25. Rye flour sells at $4 75. In corn meal we notice a small sale of 900 barrels Brinton's on private terms.

The wheat market is devoid of spirit, and we notice small sales of red at $1 55@1 65; amber at $1 65@1 73; white at $1 80@1 35. Rye is quoted at 90c. Corn is in fair request at a decline of two cents; sales 6,000 bushels yellow at 75c down to 73c, closing at this price. Oats are selling at 60@62c for western white, 57@60c for Pennsylvania do. In barley and malt no sales.

Whiskey is dull at 98c for western iron bound.

Marriages.

SCHOCK—BARTOL.—At the residence of Elias Bartol, in Huntingdon, on the evening of the 26th ult., by the Rev. George W. Zahniser, J. Franklin Schock, esq., to Miss Annie L. Bartol, all of Huntingdon.

[The happy couple have stepped out upon life's boundless plain with the hearty congratulations and fond prayers of all who know them, in which the printers join most heartly; may their way only be strewn with flowers, and when they near the far distant end may they reap the just reward of a well spent life.]

Deaths.

HARVEY.—In Shirleysburg, on Thursday, the 26th ult., of pulmonary disease

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

The Churning Song.

Apron on, and dash in hand,
O'er the old churn here I stand:—
Chachug!

How the thick cream spurts and flies,
Now on shoes, and now in eyes!—
Cachug! cachug!

Ah, how soon I tired get!
But the butter lingers yet:—
Cachug!

Aching back and weary arm
Quite rob churning of its charm!—
Cachug! cachug!

See the golden specks appear!
And the churn rings sharp and clear,—
Cachink!

Arms, that have to flag begun,
Work on; you will soon be done:—
Cachink! cachink!

Rich flakes cling to lid and dash;
Hear the thin milk's watery splash!—
Calink!

Sweetest music to the ear,
For it says the butter is here!—
Calink! Calink!

—SILAS DINSMORE, *in St. Nicholas for February.*

Relieving Choked Cattle.

On an animal becoming choked with any hard substance that cannot pass the gullet, harsh measures should never be used until all others have failed. The practice of placing a block against one side of the throat and endeavoring to break the obstruction with a mallet, as is sometimes practiced, is simply brutal. One of the simplest, and at the same time most efficacious remedies, is to give a half pint of lard oil, or melted lard, by drawing out the animal's tongue, raising the head and administering from a thick bottle. This lubricates the gullet, sickens the stomach, relaxes the muscles of the throat, and in coughing, the lodged substance will generally pass either up or down. If the choking has existed so long that inflammation of the throat has ensued, resort must be had to the probing—any flexible rod either whalebone, vulcanized rubber, etc, with a sponge or soft substance affixed to the end. Introduce the soft end into the throat, holding the animal's head up, and the obstruction being reached, press it firmly down at any risk, for it is now a case of life or death. To relieve the inflammation, apply a slippery elm poultice, keeping it in close contact with the throat by securing the folds in which it is placed by means of cords to the horns, keeping the animal on soft food, assisted with linseed tea, until the inflammation is subdued.

Keeping Poultry to Enrich Land.

Poultry dung is nearly equal in value to Peruvian guano (except that it contains more water.) If granted that a hen will consume, of the different kinds of grain, meat, and vegetables, during the year the equivalent of two bushels of corn, which weigh 120 pounds, then it is certainly low enough to place the excrement—the results of the digestion of these two bushels—as equivalent to fifteen pounds of guano. As the manure from 100 fowls, during a year would amount to 1,500 pounds of guano, taking the above supposition as at least safe; and as 300 pounds is ordinarily sufficient for an acre of corn, it will be seen that the manure from 100 fowls will make compost enough for five acres. The experiment has been tried by the writer, of applying, to one acre of corn in the hill, the manure of twenty hens one year, mixed with swamp muck, in the proportion of one part of hen manure and three parts muck, and the result was a better crop than upon an adjoining acre enriched, for sake of experiment, with good, fair, ordinary dressing of stable manure.

One Hundred Dollars for a Tomato.

Peter Hendersen & Co., offered, last spring, to purchasers of the seed of their Trophy Tomato, one hundred dollars for the heaviest and best specimen of fruit exhibited. Over thirty fine specimens were sent in, the best of which was from Jacob Glass, Perrysville, Pa., who says that it was grown without any extra effort, and was selected from a load of forty bushel that he was that day (September 8th) taking to market. It is very doubtful if Mr. Glass received as much money for his whole load as Peter Henderson & Co., paid him for his single tomato, which weighed 23½ ounces, and was perfect in form. An immense specimen was grown at Newark, N. Y., weighing three pounds, and measuring 28½ inches in circumference; but it was received in a badly damaged state, and could not be put in competition. This is the largest we have yet hoard of, and shows to what an immense size this variety can be grown under particularly favorable conditions.—*American Agriculturist.*

Seasoned Wood most Profitable.

Economy may be practiced in a thousand ways, and one way is in our fuel.—Wood that has been sunned a few days after cutting and splitting it, and then housed four months or more, is worth for the family purposes of warming, cooking and washing, almost twice as much as when green.

But few farmers realize the value of dry wood, especially during the winter season, and hence but little wood is stored during the summer. Be sure to furnish plenty of oven wood. This should be piled in a part of the woodhouse by itself. It will promote kind feelings in the family—will save much time otherwise lost in kindling fires with green wood. Then let us prepare a good supply of dry wood for winter full six months before wanted for use.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—One cup of molasses, half a cup of water, with half a teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved in it, a piece of butter as large as a butternut, one tablespoonful of ginger, and one and three-fourth cups of flour.

THE entire root of a very large tree was found in a perfect state of preservation in an Indiana coal mine, the other day, at a great depth below the surface.

Miscellaneous.

TAKE
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the Blood, stiululating the torpid Liver and Bowels, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. *Simmon's Liver Regulator* is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Complaint and prinful offspring thereof, to wit: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c. Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.
Price $1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, $1.04. Prepared ready for use $1.00 and $1.50.
For sale by
JOHN READ & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.
June 11, 1873-1y.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOVEMBER 10, 1873.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. and 2 00 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 4.05 p. m.
For Reading, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00, 4.05 and 7.10 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 3.00 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5 30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.30 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.30 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 2.00 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9 00 a. m. 12.40 and 5 30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.30 and 7 15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.15, 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 1.55 6.00 and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 6.00, 9.10 a. m. and 4 35 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8 05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.10 a. m. 12.25, 4.35 and 8.5 p m.
The 2.10 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.15 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4 15, 7.40 a. m. and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.10 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan.14,1874-tf. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.
Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD					STATIONS.	EASTWARD.			
MAIL	CINCINNATI EXPRESS	PASSENGER	WAY PASSENGER	MIXED TRAIN		HARRISBURG ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M
5 07	2 58	11 33	10 41		N. Hamilton	10 03	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 50		Mt. Union	9 56	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10		Mapleton	9 49	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26		Mill Creek	9 42	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50		Huntingdon	9 29	4 18	11 28
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20		Petersburg	9 16	4 06	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32		Barree	9 07	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40		Spruce Creek	9 00	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00		Birmingham	8 48	3 31	10 54
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08		Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22		Tipton	8 29	3 13	10 42
7 04	4 25	1 33	1 30		Fostoria	8 18	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 14	3 03	10 35
7 25	4 50	2 00	2 00		Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 23 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 40 P. M.
The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.55 A. M, and arrives in Altoona at 4.15 A. M.
The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 46 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 10 A. M.
The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.
The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.45, A. M, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.50 A. M.
The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 1 44 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 00 A. M.
The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.
The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.38 P M, and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.15 A M.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.

S. S. SMITH & SON,

No. 616 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes

Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes.
Aug.20,1873.

Prospectuses.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874—SEVENTH YEAR

THE ALDINE,

An Illustrated Monthly journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations of *THE ALDINE* have won a world-wide reputation, and in the art centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained. The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facilities of production. The wood-cuts of *THE ALDINE* possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate, while they afford a better rendering of the artist's original.

To fully realize the wonderful work which *THE ALDINE* is doing for the cause of the art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, *THE ALDINE* will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber of *THE ALDINE* will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thomas Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors.

PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to *The Aldine* for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were printed in oil for the publishers of *The Aldine*, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in the White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives The Cliffs of the Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12x16) and appearance exact fac-similes of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape printer to the subscribers of *The Aldine* was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20, 1873.

MESSRS. JAMES SUTTON & CO.

Gentlemen.—I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) THOS. MORAN.

These chromos are in every sense American. They are by an original American process, with material of American manufacture, from designs of American scenery by an American painter, and presented to subscribers to the first successful American Art Journal. If no better because of all this, they will certainly possess an interest no foreign production can inspire, and neither are they any the worse if by reason of peculiar facilities of production they cost the publishers only a trifle, while equal in every respect to other chromos that are sold single for double the subscription price of *The Aldine.* Persons of taste will prize these pictures for themselves—not for the price they did or did not cost, and will appreciate the enterprise that renders their distribution possible.

If any subscriber should indicate a preference for a figure subject, the publishers will send "Thoughts of Home," a new and beautiful chromo 14x20 inches, representing a little Italian exile whose speaking eyes betray the longings of his heart."

TERMS:

$5 per annum, in advance, with Oil Chromos free.

For FIFTY CENTS extra, the chromos will be sent mounted, varnished, and prepaid by mail.

The Aldine will, hereafter, be obtained only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates; cash for subscriptions must be to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the facsimile signature of James Sutton & Co.

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NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufacturers. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.

This work is sold to Subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand Wood Engravings, and, with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

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Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used

CRUMBS

Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. OF Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing

COMFORT

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Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

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COMFORT

Buy Crumbs of Comfort of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.

Crumbs of Comfort can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

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The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

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The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

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The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

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Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

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no15

Miscellaneous.

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PURELY VEGETABLE.

FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medical properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of the disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alchoholic stimulants in every form.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Head-ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of the Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittant and Intermittant Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, sore Eyes, Erysipelas Itch, Scrufs, Discolorations of the skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen'l Agts., San Francisco, California & cor. of Washington and Charlton sts., N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Sept.10,1872-eom1y.

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
To J. W. McKEE,
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"It is ingenious and will meet the wants of every matron in the land."
EXHIBITION OF 1872.
JOHN E. GAVITT, Rec. Secy. F. A. BARNARD, Prest.
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DR GARVIN'S ELIXIR OF TAR.

It is recommended by regular Medical practitioners and a speedy cure guaranteed for Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Consumption and all Pulmonary Complaints. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia and Gout. Dysentary, Cholera-morbus, Cholera and all liver and bowel complaints. Kidney diseases and all affections of the Urinal Organs—perfectly harmless—free from Mineral or Alcoholic properties—pleasant to take and never known to fail—Price $1.00 per bottle. Full particulars with medical testimony and certificates sent on application. Address, L. P. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

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THE Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 Days Trial; many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 delivers refunded. Sent complete, with full directions. Beckwith Sewing Machine Company, 862 Broadway, N. Y.

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A most important invention. Sold by The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. It retains Rupture absolutely in ease and comfort, night and day, at all times, and under all circumstances, without any exception whatever in any case, and should never be taken off during the short time requisite to effect a permanent cure. Sent by mail. Circulars free. Any Druggist or Physician will order this new Truss for you without charge.
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CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

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Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

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WILLIAM AFRICA

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and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

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on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

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Jan. 4, '71.

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AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

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For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

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Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

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Jan.1,1873-1y.

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1873. 1873.

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Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

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Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Original HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

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Feb.14,1872.

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T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

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July16,1873-1y.

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They will immediately correct a sour stomach, cure heartburn, sickness or pain in the stomach, costiveness, liver complaint, head ache, etc., etc. For sale by all Druggists. Price 35 cents per Box. NEBEKER & CO., Proprietors, Phila., Pa. For sale in Huntingdon, by JOHN READ & SONS, Druggists. Oct.29,'73-3mo.

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